# The New-York Times.

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# VIRGINIA.

## LATER NEWS FROM SHERIDAN.

## Details of the Pursuit of Early.

### The Remnants of Early's Army Escape Through the Mountains.

### Capture of Staunton by Our Cavalry.

### DETAILS OF GRANT'S MOVEMENTS.

### Splendid Gallantry of Our Troops at Chapin's Farm.

### General Butler's Forces in Close Proximity to Richmond.

[OFFICIAL.]

FROM SECRETARY STANTON TO GEN. DIX.

War Department,
Washington, Oct. 1, 1864—11:50 A. M.

*Maj.-Gen. John A. Dix:*

The following dispatches from Maj.-Gen. Sheridan, detailing his successful operations since the last report, have just been received:

Harrisonburgh, Va., Sept. 29, 1864—7:30 P. M.

*Lieut.-Gen. U. S. Grant, City Point:*

In my last dispatch, I informed you that I pressed Early so closely through Newmarket, at the same time sending cavalry around his flank, that he gave up the Valley and took to the mountains, passing through Brown's Gap. I kept up the pursuit to Port Republic, destroying seventy-five wagons and four caissons. I sent Gen. Torbert, who overtook me at Harrisonburgh, to Staunton, with Wilson's division of cavalry and one brigade of Merritt's. Torbert entered Staunton on the 26th, and destroyed a large quantity of rebel Government property, harness, saddles, small arms, hard bread, flour, repair shops, &c.

He then proceeded to Waynesboro, destroying the iron bridge over the south branch of the Shenandoah, seven miles of the track, the depot buildings, a Government tannery, and a large amount of leather, flour, &c., at that place. He found the tunnel defended by infantry, and retired via Staunton.

It is my impression that most of the troops which Early had left] passed through the mountains to Charlottesville; that Kershaw's division came to his assistance, and, I think, passed along the west base of the mountain to Waynesboro.

I am getting from 25 to 40 prisoners daily, who come from the mountains on each side and deliver themselves up.

From the most reliable accounts Early's army was completely broken up and is dispirited.

Kershaw had not reached Richmond, but was somewhere in the vicinity of Gordonsville, when he received orders to rejoin Early.

The destruction of the grain and forage from here to Staunton will be a terrible blow to them.

All the grain, forage, etc., in the vicinity of Staunton, was retained for the use of Early's army. All in the lower part of the Valley was shipped to Richmond for the use of Lee's army.

The country from here to Staunton was abundantly supplied with forage, grain, etc.

(Signed,) P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

Harrisonburgh, Va., Sept. 26—7 P. M.

*Lieut.-Gen. Grant:*

I see it going the rounds of the papers that the Nineteenth Corps was late in coming to the battle of Winchester. I was entirely unconscious of this until I saw it in the papers. The statement was made by R. L. Shelby. I wish to say that it was incorrect, and that this correspondent was arrested by my order on a previous occasion for writing untruthful accounts.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Maj.-Gen.

No report of the operations in front of Richmond and Petersburgh later than my telegram of last night has reached the department.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

### THE FIGHT AT CHAPIN'S FARM.

### Additional Particulars from a Participant—How the Rebel Intrenchments were Carried and Held.

Baltimore, Saturday, Oct. 1.

The following additional particulars have been received from a participant in the fight at Chapin's Farm:

Gen. Ord, of the Eighteenth Corps, with two small divisions, pushed toward Richmond on Thursday morning, fighting his way and driving in the enemy's front until he reached Chapin's Bluff. Here were heavy works, extending for miles around. The rebel gunboats were in the rear and below them.

The rebel garrison, though small, had been reinforced from Richmond. One division, Gen. Stedman's, took the salients of the main work, and thence swinging around inside of and in the rear of the enemy in the other works, drove them out before them.

While this was done, heavy reinforcements came down from Richmond, which were also driven out.

The division which did this lost every brigade commander, killed or wounded. Gen. Burnham was killed. Col. Stevens and Donohue were wounded, but not dangerously.

This division behaved most gallantly, losing some five hundred officers and men, killed and wounded.

The works taken were the strongest so far seen around Richmond.

Our loss shows the stubborn character of the enemy's fighting.

We have a strong hold near Richmond, and Gen. Grant will, it is believed, keep it.

Heavy fighting was going on when our informant left.

Fortress Monroe, Friday, Sept. 30.

The United States hospital steamer *Matilda*, with 195 wounded officers and soldiers, wounded in the action of yesterday at Chapin's Bluff, has arrived here.

The steamer *George Washington*, with 150 wounded soldiers, has also arrived here.

The United States hospital steamer, with 225 wounded, mostly privates—all from Deep Bottom—arrived here this afternoon.

From officers and others we gather the following facts in regard to the action on the north side of the James, which has thus far proved a most brilliant success:

During the night of the 28th, the Tenth and Eighteenth Corps crossed the James River to the north side, moving with great celerity, and at daybreak on the 29th suddenly came upon the enemy.

The Eighteenth Corps, Gen. Ord's, met the enemy at Chapin's Bluff, charging the rebel works with great gallantry, and were successful, carrying the post of Fort Morris, with seven guns, and then charging and carrying, at the point of the bayonet, six other earthworks, capturing in all 16 guns and 500 prisoners.

The works thus captured are very strong and fully equal to any that the enemy have around Richmond.

Gen. Birney's corps also met with great success, driving the enemy from their works commanding the Newmarket road, and gaining an important position seriously menacing Richmond.

All accounts agree that the colored troops behaved admirably—a fact which is abundantly proved by their large number of wounded, which have arrived here.

Our brave white veteran troops also fully sustained their well-earned character so nobly won on many a hard-fought field, and showed clearly by their actions that they fully believed in conquering a peace.

Major-Gen. E. O. C. Ord was wounded whilst gallantly directing the movements of his troops. His friends will be glad to hear that his wound is not severe, and will probably only keep him from active duty a few weeks. It is a flesh wound in the right leg.

Gen. Burnham was killed. He fell at the head of his brigade while leading a charge. His remains have reached here and will be sent North immediately.

The latest reports from the front of that part of our army on the north side of the James River represent that everything is highly encouraging.

Our forces were within four or five miles of Richmond this morning, having driven the enemy before them in confusion.

Nearly all of our wounded in the action of Thursday, about five hundred and seventy in all, have been brought down.

The following is a correct list of the casualties among our officers, as far as received:

Lieut. E. C. Pratt, Sixth United States colored—leg amputated.

Lieut.-Col. McDonald, Forty-seventh New-York—leg amputated.

Lieut. F. A. King, One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Pennsylvania—wounded in the arm.

Capt. Fish, Eighty-first New-York—wounded in the leg.

Capt. C. M. Allen, Ninety-eighth New-York—wounded in the shoulder.

Lieut. Amos Reade, Eighth Connecticut—wounded in the groin.

Capt. Cornish, Ninety-eighth New-York—in the head.

Capt. W. S. Morehead, Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania—in the foot.

Col. S. W. Shirtleff, Fifth United States Colored—in the hand and thigh.

Col. Daniel A. Duncan, commanding the Third Brigade of the Third Division—in the foot.

Lieut. John B. Young, Seventh Connecticut—in the breast.

Lieut. J. A. Rathborn, Eighth Connecticut—in the side.

Maj. T. R. Hawkins, Sixty-eighth U. S. Colored—in the shoulder and foot.

Capt. Robert Dillard, Second U. S. Colored—in the head.

Lieut. D. L. Way, Fifth Colored—in the hip.

Lieut. J. C. Richardson, Thirty-eighth Colored—in the lung.

Lieut. J. S. Backert, Sixth Colored—in the thigh.

Major R. C. Taylor, a rebel officer—in the thigh.

Lieut. S. B. Vancroft, Thirty-eighth Colored—in the hip.

Lieut. T. H. Price, First Colored—in the hip.

Col. A. F. Stevens, Thirteenth New-Hampshire, commanding First Brigade of the First Division—in the thigh.

Lieut.-Col. E. C. Rodgers—in the thigh.

Lieut. L. M. Landen—in the thigh.

Lieut. J. B. Johnson—in the arm.

Capt. R. B. Reaf—in the ankle.

The four last-named officers belong to the 6th U. S. Colored.

Capt. W. A. Jones, 142d New York—in the arm.

Major H. J. Civell, 6th U. S. Colored—in the arm.

Lieut. E. C. Gosnell, 36th Colored—in the shoulder.

Lieut. J. Murray, 4th Colored—in the arm—since amputated.

Lieut. E. T. Johnson, One Hundred and Fifty-eighth New-York—in the thigh.

Capt. L. N. Converse, of Gen. Stannard's Staff, and Provost-Marshal of the First Division, Eighteenth Army Corps, was wounded in the face.

Lieut. E. H. Farnum, of the Eighth Maine—in the hand.

Capt. McLaughlin, of the Ninety-sixth New-York—in the legs.

Adjt. Samuel Foss, of the Eighth Connecticut—in the thigh.

Capt. Samuel Sinn, Fifty-eighth Pennsylvania—in the chest.

Lieut. W. H. McEvery, Sixth Colored—in the arm.

Lieut. Michael Roden, Forty-seventh New-York—in the back.

Lieut. Thomas Omscroft, Ninth Pennsylvania—in the breast.

Lieut. J. Johnson, Twenty-second Colored—in the side.

Lieut. D. W. Spicer, Fourth Colored—in the leg and hip.

Capt. A. Mathews, Ninety-sixth New-York—in the foot.

### Details of the Operations on the North Side of the James—Singular Movement of the Rebels.

Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac,
Thursday, Sept. 29—Evening.

Reports from Gen. Butler's Department say that the Tenth and Eighteenth Army Corps crossed the James River at Deep Bottom and advanced against the enemy's works at Chapin's Farm, taking the first line of rifle-pits without resistance, at 9 o'clock A. M.

At 10 A. M. the enemy's strong position at Chapin's Bluff was carried by assault, and three hundred prisoners taken, with sixteen pieces of artillery, battle-flags, &c.

A division of the Eighteenth Corps is stated to have suffered considerable loss, but to what extent is not known.

Our troops hold the position, which is about seven miles from Richmond.

Heavy firing was heard late this afternoon on the extreme left. It is believed to be Gregg's cavalry engaging the enemy. They went on a reconnoissance in the direction of the Southside Railroad, but the result of their trip has not been ascertained.

Rebel scouting parties or guerrillas have been capturing safeguards left at houses in Prince George County, the last few days. One of these came in to-day to get his pay, and while on his way back to his post was seized and robbed of his money and other valuables, his arms, and part of his clothing, and then released. Another was coming in and being ordered to halt and surrender, drew his revolver and shot one of the enemy, after which he made good his escape, although pursued several miles.

The rebels have been back and forth to-day in every direction, at one time marching off toward our left, and again returning to Petersburgh, as if going to Richmond, then appearing at some other point, and finally going out of sight altogether.

Some deserters came in to-day, who say that the defeat of Early in the Valley had caused great depression throughout the rebel ranks, and thousands were ready to leave on the first opportunity, having lost all faith in their final success.

Capt. D. G. Pitts, of the Nineteenth Colored Regiment, was killed yesterday on the picket line, and two or three of his men were wounded.

Friday, Sept. 30, 6 o'clock A. M.

Brisk firing was kept up along the centre of the line all last night between the pickets.

This morning the utmost quiet prevails.

Reports that the rebels are evacuating Petersburgh are again in circulation here.

W. H. McGREGOR.

### Reports from Philadelphia—Successful Advance of Our Cavalry—Position of Butler's Forces.

Philadelphia, Saturday, Oct. 1.

The *Bulletin*, of this city, has the following special dispatch:

"It is reported that Gen. Kautz's cavalry, on Wednesday evening, advanced on a reconnoissance to within a mile and a half of Richmond, and were surprised to find so few rebels in the vicinity. Most of Gen. Butler's forces were within four miles of the city.

Great activity prevailed on the left of our lines, and Gregg's cavalry had advanced to Ream's Station."

[As Ream's Station was in the rear of Gen. Warren's position on the Weldon Road, this dispatch is not very clear.—Ed. Times.]

The rebel lines were very thin.

The cannonading of Wednesday inflicted but little damage upon us.

### Gen. Ord at Baltimore.

Baltimore, Saturday, Oct. 1.

Maj.-Gen. Ord arrived here this morning from the front, and is now at Barnum's. He received a flesh wound in the right leg, but is doing well. The General is full of hope of a glorious result from our present movements. He says he hopes to be up and at it again in a few weeks.

### From Tennessee.

Nashville, Friday, Sept. 30.

Late advices report Gen. Rousseau at Tallahoma, and the railroad and telegraph wires in running order to that point.

A telegram from Pulaski 30th, report that patrols there were fired upon on different roads. Several Federal officers, who were captured, had escaped, and many privates were coming into our lines.

Forrest has twenty-two wagon loads of ammunition, and nine pieces of artillery, two of which are ten pound Parrotts. The artillery captured at Athens, and six pieces more, have been sent across the river.

Part of the Tenth Michigan were captured in the fight at Athens, and are again reported captured by Wheeler in the fight at the Sulphur Branch trestle.

Col. Lathrop, One Hundred and Eleventh United States Colored troops, Lieut. Carter, and Assistant Surgeon Fred Wagner, Third Tennessee, were killed.

The total Federal loss was 75 killed and 8 wounded.

The Third Tennessee Cavalry, Col. Mann, 313 in number, were captured at Sulphur trestle.

The negroes were all treated as prisoners of war, and the officers allowed their private property. The officers will be paroled.

The mail agent of the Southwest Branch Railroad arrived to-night. He reports that Gen. Ewing reached Harrison's Station about 10 o'clock last night, closely pursued by the enemy. Fighting has been going on, but the result is unknown.

The road was cut this side of Harrison, and the towns of Cuba and Burbon are burning. Harrison being between these two towns, the supposition is that the road is cut both sides of that point, severing communication with both St. Louis and Rolla.

Escaped prisoners who arrived at De Soto, to-day, report Pilot Knob held by the rebels, but their numbers and probable movements are not yet known. It is understood that a portion of Gen. Smith's forces start for Franklin, at the intersection of the Pacific and Southwest Branch Roads, forty miles from here, to-night.

### Court of Appeals.

Albany, Saturday, Oct. 1.

In the Court of Appeals, Oct. 1, 1864.—Day Calender for Monday, Oct. 3—The People *vs.* Kenness, and Nos. 166, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 174, 175 and 176.

### Fire in Detroit.

Detroit, Saturday, Oct. 1.

The extensive door, sash and blind factory of Morehouse, Mitchell & Co. was burned last night. Loss $50,000; insurance small.

### FROM VICKSBURGH.

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

Vicksburgh, Tuesday, Sept. 20, 1863.

VICKSBURGH AS IT IS.

Although Vicksburgh has been very quiet of late, with occasional and slight interruptions, yet we have very narrowly escaped becoming quite notorious among the newsmongers.

We have "raids" about every week, and we have had a "scare," a tolerably good *scare*. We were not *frightened*—we are all soldiers, and are *never* frightened. We *compel* ourselves never to be alarmed. Yet the town—not we—were *scared*; *i. e.*, it was currently reported that ten thousand rebels were this side of Black River, and then that twenty thousand were within ten miles, and then nobody knew *how* many were close by, and threatening us. The Generals evidently thought that there might be something in it, for we soon saw skirmishers manning the breastwork, cannon were run up to the embrasures, the caissons were replenished, new guns were mounted, regiments were marched out to the picket line and back again, and orderlies rode, swifter than orders allowed, in almost all directions. All this was ominous and exciting. Everybody looked—everybody talked—everybody wondered what next? and how many rebels *were* coming? and how near they were? &c., &c. But *we* were not *alarmed*. Such feelings are contraband. On the contrary, we were proud to think what a reception Forrest might meet here, in contrast with a raid into Memphis! and how we might emphasize some hints that this was not the way for rebels to come.

One thing was unlucky for us, *i. e.*, *some* of us. We were just outside the breastworks, and in a condemned house, and when the big gates of the city shut at night we knew that the first show of a serious attack would bring our own big guns thundering against and our shot crashing through our house. Should we pack up and be ready to go at a moment's notice within the works? Ah! we will confess it, we packed not a trunk, and slept quietly—women and all—through the perils of the attack, which did not come. We put on a bold front, (well, "put on,") and thought it well to be very brave *before* the danger came, for we well knew that if we were not so *then* we might *never* be!

Well! we too have had our "scare," and in three days it is almost forgotten.

THE SITUATION.

We are in a strongly fortified position. It seems almost impregnable—vastly stronger than when the rebels held it, yet in some respects we are a beleaguered town. It is not prudent to go five miles from Vicksburgh in any direction, without an escort, and in order to go far, a strong escort is needed.

Guerrillas infest the whole region. They are cruel as death, and rapacious and remorseless as hyenas.

The whole Louisiana shore is held by the rebels from this point down to Morganzia.

RAIDS.

It is only a few days since the rebels came in and "cleaned out" Blake's Plantations, about five miles north of the city, killing some of the people, capturing and carrying off Surgeon Parkes, and plundering all the stock they could seize, and all the supplies they found. It is scarcely a week since they have been between that point and this, even within the range of our guns, but in small numbers. Yet, between the Yazoo and Mississippi River is cotton enough growing to pay—in the Government tax alone—it is believed, $50,000, and a single company of cavalry might probably be sufficient to protect the people in gathering the whole! Yet, so far, this million of dollars' worth of cotton is not protected.

Night before last a raid was made on the other side of town, within five miles of the city.

It is not believed that any very heavy forces is to found in this vicinity.

THE LOOKOUT.

This state of things is soon to change. When Mobile falls the lines are to be extended to Pearl River. "How do I know?" Well, the General said so. You doubt, it perhaps, but I am satisfied he did. Mobile *must* fall soon. Haven't we the forts and Atlanta too?

What an impulse will this give to Vicksburgh. Now all the merchandise that comes to Vicksburgh amounts to only $75,000 a month. Then a radius of one hundred miles shall sweep over the country that shall look to this market for supplies and bring cotton here. How this will quicken trade at home and send it abroad, and demand railroad building, and cotton-saving, and cotton-buying, and Treasury permits, and all the thousand rascalities that naturally congregate around that nest of harpies—the Treasury building. "Where the carcase is there will the eagles be gathered together and the buzzards too!"

If Yankee enterprise shall take the reins of business in Vicksburgh it may be regenerated financially, as thoroughly as it has been politically. Then will there be some use of our being known to the outside world, as we now threaten to be by the smart little paper, the Vicksburgh *Herald*, which is somewhat like the mosquito, small (not small for a mosquito) and light, but *sharp*.

But while there is so much to encourage Vicksburghers, there is still the other side to moderate the expectations of the over sanguine. Here are marks of the siege everywhere visible and unrepaired. War scatters its desolations all around, while most of the freedmen are industrious and prosperous. There are yet camps of freedmen around Vicksburgh in which the poverty and destitution have no parallel in the land. The business of the city is supported mainly by the *war*, and has no agricultural interest around as the basis of its prosperity. The city has no educational system. Vicksburgh is lighted with gas, but where are the gas works for the mind? When it flourished under the old régime, it was a city set on a hill, as anybody might see. It had all the appliances of civilization to adorn it and to improve the people, and the children were not neglected. There were school-houses in which to "teach the young idea how to shoot," beside the example of the fathers in shooting one another. Now the public school is made a "home for refugees," and rations for sick and hungry people take the place of books and charts and teachers.

The benevolent, who taught the people last year, are now turned out, and cannot even get boards to build themselves a place in which to teach. Is there no remedy for this—no rebel property which is in the elegant literature of the Treasury Department, "*confiscable*," to be seized for this purpose? This is all that is wanted to reopen the schools for the benighted poor. Yet the freedmen may soon be able to build school-houses for themselves. The grand experiment of their farming on Davis' Bend is showing their capabilities. About seventy-five of them have, under Col. Eaton's superintendence, leased land which they have worked on their own account, and have succeeded in making about 1,200 acres of cotton, and as much more corn. Jeff. Davis's plantation is covered with such negro farms. The worms have destroyed more than half their cotton-crop, and yet each lessee will clear from $1,000 to $2,000 above all expenses, and this success, by showing what they *can* do, is worth infinitely more to their *race* than to themselves. Scarcely one farmer has failed of success, against every disadvantage. HAMPDEN.

Vicksburgh, Tuesday, Sept. 20, 1864.

### The Death of Col. Ireland—Resolutions of Respect from His Old Brigade.

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

Atlanta, Saturday, Sept. 10, 1864.

Below I send you a copy of the resolutions adopted by a meeting of the officers belonging to the Third Brigade, Second Division, Twentieth Army Corps, on the occasion of the death of Col. Ireland, formerly commanding the brigade:

*Whereas*, The sudden and untimely death of Col. David Ireland, late commanding Third Brigade, Second Division, Twentieth Army Corps, wrings our hearts with anguish and bows our heads with unfeigned sorrow, we deem the present the most fitting occasion to express the sentiments and feelings of the officers and men of the brigade he has so well and ably commanded, upon the private worth and patriotism of the deceased, as well as our own great misfortune in the loss of so gallant a commander and beloved friend; therefore,

*Resolved*, That the private virtues, social disposition, amiable manner and courtous bearing of the deceased endeared him to all with whom he came in contact, either in private or public intercourse, and each member of his personal staff and those comprising his private military family, regarded him as a warm-hearted, kind and benevolent parent and friend.

*Resolved*, That the manly public spirit and exalted patriotism exhibited by the deceased in responding to the call of his country for brave soldiers, to defend and preserve the Constitution and Union of the United States in the hour of danger as well as the heroic and chivalrous manner in which he always faced the dangers of the battle-field, entitle his name to be inscribed high on the roll of honor and handed down to posterity as one of the best and bravest of our country's heroes.

*Resolved*, That his untimely death, as it were

"On the field of his fame and his glory,"

while the glad pæans of glorious victory are resounding throughout the length and breadth of the land, admonish us all that life is fleeting and existence uncertain, and it behooves every man to set his house in order, and always be prepared for the emergencies of war or disease.

*Resolved*, That the disinterested patriotism, manly virtues, gallant and soldierly conduct of the deceased, furnish a bright example for all to follow, and our zealous aim should be to emulate his virtues and imitate his glorious example.

*Resolved*, That we are at a loss for words sufficiently expressive of our sympathy with the bereaved family of the deceased. The sad and mournful intelligence of his death must fall on the heart of his amiable and devoted wife like a clap of thunder in a clear sky, crushing the affections, rending the heart-strings and lacerating the feelings of one devotedly attached to her soldier-hero and affectionate bosom companion. We feel powerless to do more than point with melancholy pride to the heroic fame and glorious reputation of the heroic deceased, and offer our heartfelt condolence, in this hour of affliction. May He who "tempers the wind to the shorn lamb" comfort the bereaved relatives in their hour of sorrow.

*Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the family of the deceased, and also a copy be furnished to each of the Binghampton papers and New-York Times for publication.

H. A. BARNUM,
Col. 149th N. Y. V., President.

Sam'l. B. Wheelock,
Captain 137th N. Y. V., Secretary.

### The Lake Erie Pirates.

Sergt-Maj. Hastings returned home on Monday night, having been unsuccessful in arresting any of the Lake Erie pirates of whom he was in search. He traced them from this city to St. Catherines, where they stopped for a day, each one at a different hotel, and thence proceeded to London. Hastings followed them there, but could find no trace of them. On Saturday morning a Detroit detective, in company with a couple of other detectives, arrived here in search of the pirates, and on hearing that they had been seen in St. Catherines, they proceeded there. They are yet engaged in the chase, and are sanguine of ere long capturing them. The affair seems to have been badly managed throughout, or the fellows would have been taken before this. They travel in no secret manner, and always register their names in full at the hotels where they stop. When in this city they registered their names as follows: R. L. Smith, Brislow Clark, O. Dunn, Holts, Robert Drake, Capt. Bell. A not very minute description of some of them has been telegraphed to the police authorities in different parts of the country; it might be of assistance in detecting them, and therefore we publish it.

Capt. Bell, as he styles himself, is a short, thick-set man, with light hair, and a thin, light mustache, a round face and "plump" appearance.

He wears a short, sailor coat. He is a Scotchman by birth, but we believe there is not much in either his language or appearance to indicate his nationality.

R. L. Smith is an Englishman, slight in figure, and stands about five feet nine inches in height. He stoops a good deal when walking and almost invariably carries a cane.

One of the others, either Drake or Brislow, wants two or three of his front teeth.

Their descriptions, unfortunately, are not so complete as might be desired, but they may, nevertheless, be of service to the police throughout the country. Some of the American detectives, at present on the travel, have, we believe, full and correct descriptions of each of the party, and are also accompanied by persons who have seen and known some of them. With such assistance, it is very likely that we shall ere long, hear of their capture.—*Montreal Gazette, Sept. 30.*

# JOHN MORGAN.

## HIS NOTORIOUS CAREER AND DEATH.

### An Account of His Raids and Depredations.

### How a Just Retribution Finally Overtook Him.

### Sketch of Gen. A. C. Gillem, by whom Morgan was Defeated and Killed.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Times.

Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 24.

John H. Morgan was the eldest of five brothers, all of whom have been in the rebel service, and was born in Lexington, Ky. He was a handsome man, six feet one inch in heighth, and built comparatively. His temperament was sanguine-bilious-nervous. His eyes, nose, mouth and teeth were all adornments. His complexion was florid and his hair auburn.

He was born of poor parents, and when quite young was apprenticed to a trade. He worked diligently at his trade until the breaking out of the Mexican war. At the sound of the drum he dropped his tools, and enlisted as a private in the First Kentucky. As a private he participated in many hard fought fields, and was promoted for his bravery—returning home as a Second Lieutenant.

The Mexican war demoralized young Morgan, and we next find him at a faro-bank. On the jump he became a "sporting man," and in a short time was the owner of several blooded horses.

Morgan started bad at the commencement of the rebellion. His first acts got him into trouble, and long before the attack upon Sumter we find him in jail for smuggling and for other depredations. A release, however, was speedily obtained, and Morgan behaved himself very well until Buckner and Roger Hanson came across his path.

During the neutrality reign in Kentucky, Morgan raised a company of cavalry, composed of young men of his own stamp, all of whom armed and equipped themselves at their own expense.

While Albert Sidney Johnston's forces occupied Bowling Green, Morgan's company grew to a regiment, and early in February, 1862, he obtained a commission as Colonel. Up to this time he was but little known outside of his own State.

When the rebel army retired, however, Morgan and Forrest brought up the rear with their cavalry regiments. Buell's army moved into and located for a short time at Nashville, and on the 2d of March the Louisville and Nashville Railroad was put in running order.

Morgan's first raid, and, in fact, the first raid made by either party, took place on the 19th of March, 1862. In person he crossed the Cumberland at Carthage, passed through Gallatin, Tenn., at night, and the next day captured a train of cars bound down the road, and destroyed it and killed the conductor. The up-train soon came in sight, and Morgan individually signalled it to stop. On board of this train was an old friend of Morgan's, a physician in the Federal army, now residing at Louisville. From this fact alone John permitted the locomotive, with his friend, to proceed north, shouting, as it started, "Tell Guthrie that you have saved him twelve thousand dollars!" Morgan's men then destroyed two water-tanks, and tore up about a mile and a half of the road. He immediately retired his forces, now 1,500 in number, and located himself near Sparta, in the eastern part of the middle section of Tennessee.

In the month of April he had his first fight, and got pretty well cleaned out by the forces under Green Clay Smith and Dumont. Before this Morgan visited Nashville twice, once attired as a miller, and once dressed as a farmer. This latter time he came in with a load of wood, sold it on the public square, and took dinner at the City Hotel. While at this latter place, the fact of his being in the city became known, and notwithstanding Col. Stanley Matthews surrounded the house with his Provost guard, the ubiquitous John made good his escape.

After his defeat by Dumont, Morgan was for quite a length of time engaged in making up for his loss, and in August, 1862, we find him an Acting Brigadier-General, at the head of four thousand horse.

While he was at work recuperating, about two thousand of his men made a raid into Kentucky, but Morgan did not, I have always learned, accompany the party on this occasion. Many proclamations were issued to the people of the Blue Grass region, with his signature, but, as I have above stated, John was not along. The raiders located themselves for several days at Glasgow, and was on the point of setting up "a Government," when Green Clay Smith overhauled them, and drove them pell-mell out of the State. On the first of August they joined their leader at Lebanon, and a few days after the whole force started upon what proved to be the most disastrous raid made by a rebel General during the war.

At that time I was Assistant Provost-marshal of Nashville, and correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press*. Gen. Buell had actually commenced his retrograde movement, and everything looked frightful indeed. Forrest had captured Murfreesboro. Kirby Smith had whipped Nelson near Cincinnati, and Bragg's entire army had got into Kentucky, and the splendid army of Buell was on its march this way.

On the night of the 13th Morgan dropped quietly into Gallatin with nearly all of his force and a battery of light artillery. He surrounded the town and captured the Federal garrison, composed of about six hundred men, and immediately after struck the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, and made great destruction. Almost as quick as thought he destroyed four bridges and portions of the tunnel through a dirt mountain a few miles north of Gallatin.

This town he made his headquarters, and found himself congenially located, as there were but four reliable Union families residents there. Among these were Ballie Peyton. Early on the morning of the 14th, Peyton sent a negro woman down the road, who was successful in saving the trains. Here it was that Morgan's pet telegraph operator first commenced operations, but he forgot himself in his ecstacies, and told our operator to "Go to hell," and signed the dispatch "Ellsworth." Subsequently he informed Mr. Dwyer, then Superintendent of the telegraph here, that Morgan was commanding at Gallatin, and that no trains could run through that day.

At this time there were few troops at Nashville; but Col. Miller, then commandant of the post, (Gen. Miller, the present efficient commander,) started up with a thousand men, but before he arrived at Gallatin he was ordered back by Gen. Buell, who at that time had his headquarters at Decherd, Tenn. Gen. Buell, however, learning that Morgan's force was not numerous, sent up a small brigade of cavalry, consisting of the Fifth Kentucky, Col. Murray; Second Indiana, Col. Bob. Stewart, and the Seventh Pennsylvania, Col. Wyncoop. Up to this time Morgan had acquired the reputation of being a coward. All admitted that he was a good raider, but poor fighter. Johnston met him first between Hartsville and Gallatin, and dashed into his advancing columns the flower of Buell's cavalry. The shock was met by Morgan, who, at the head of his command, plunged into Johnston's flanks, and drove him in great confusion through Gallatin. About one mile this side of that town the Federal brigade made a stand, but the rebels again came down upon them, and Johnston surrendered. While in the act of making terms, two-thirds of the Federal brigade broke away and made their escape, arriving at Nashville the same night. Col. Wynkoop told me some bitter stories about Gen. Johnston, but from what I have seen of that officer on four battle fields I am inclined to think that he understands his business. This was a fine victory for Morgan, however, and his fame as a fighter was at once established.

After Buell's army was well into Kentucky, the City of Nashville became surrounded by rebel troops. Forrest, with his cavalry, located himself upon all the roads leading south, with Breckinridge and his infantry division at Murfreesboro. John Morgan located himself upon the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, and all the highways leading north, with headquarters at Gallatin. A third or more of his forces were detached, and sent into Kentucky with Bragg; but returned to their command immediately after the battle of Perryville.

Up to the 1st of November, Morgan did few things of renown. But he cut off all travel between this city and Bowling Green, and did damage to the amount of hundreds of thousands of dollars.

About the 1st of November he removed his headquarters to Huntsville. Here he published a paper, one number of which contained an elaborate eulogy of Gen. Buell, puffing that individual seven columns' worth.

About this time Gen. Rosecrans' Army of the Cumberland took possession of all this portion of the rebel country. One division of Crittenden's Corps was located at Gallatin, and one brigade of Dumont's Division was placed at Hartsville. This brigade consisted of three regiments of green infantry and one regiment of cavalry—the 2d Indiana, Col. Bob Stewart.

But Morgan made one more flirt before quitting these parts. From the Capitol building the rebel pickets all around the city could be plainly seen for he first few days of November. Every one expected an attack, but Gen. Negley, who was in command, was pretty well prepared. Early on the morning of the 6th of November, 1862, the people of Nashville were awakened by heavy artillery discharges upon the southern pikes. In company with Gen. Negley I went out to the fort at St. Cloud Hill, which was returning the fire from nine rebel guns, located upon the Murfreesboro, Nashville and Franklin pikes. Two of the guns were dismounted and the rest retired, and Gen. Negley advanced four thousand infantry with three sections of artillery, and drove the enemy ten miles, killing and wounding about sixty and capturing forty. While this was going on, Morgan attempted to carry out the real design of the rebels, namely—the destruction of the railroad bridge which spans the Cumberland at this point, and dashed his whole force of cavalry, amounting to nearly four thousand men, down the Gallatin pike. Our videttes, however, arrived in time to give the warning, and Col. Smith, commanding the 60th Illinois, located at Edgefield, upon the other side of the river, had his men in line, *in their underclothes*, and poured a volley into the advancing horsemen, killing and wounding quite a number. Portions of Morgan's command fired a few shots, but before our cannon upon Capitol Hill and upon the banks of the river could be got in readiness to work, the discomfitted raiders had got out of sight.

The next day the vanguard of Rosecrans' hove in sight, and rebel cavalry, raiders, guerrillas, and others of that ilk, made themselves scarce.

For one month all was quiet. An occasional brush took place between some of the rebel cavalry and our foraging parties—this was all.

But lo! and behold! One fine night during December's new moon, the great raider dashed into Huntsville with fifteen hundred men, killed and wounded two hundred and captured two thousand, and destroyed all of our camp equippage, and crossed the river with his captives and what spoils he could carry. This was the cleverest of all of Morgan's successes, and both sides admitted that he was the best man in such business on the "job." I will add here that this capture was a disgraceful Federal defeat, and so called by Rosecrans.

During the battle of Stone River, Morgan with four thousand men and five sections of artillery, moved within forty miles of Louisville, captured Elizabethtown and several other Federal garrisons, and destroyed the extensive tressle-work bridges at Muldraugh's Hill, and made good his escape through Kentucky and across the Cumberland River. While he was getting out, however, he had several fights with Harlan and Fry, and I believe, lost about a thousand men and all his artillery. But this paid, for the damage he had done was immense—it taking nearly four weeks to repair the bridges at Muldraugh's Hill.

This closes the best part of Morgan's history. After the destruction of Muldraugh's Hill bridges, he fell in love, and after a very brief courtship, married one of the Miss Readys, of Murfreesboro.

During January and February, 1863, the great raider's name was unheard. In March he again assumed his old command, but was badly whipped four times during this month, and barely escaped capture in a fight which he had with Gen. Reynolds, on the 21st April.

Two months again rolled by and nothing was heard of Morgan. In fact, it became a bye-word with his friends and enemies, that since his marriage he had become "played out." This seems to have been verified, for his marriage to Miss Ready was indeed his last success.

The complete history of Morgan's raid north of the Ohio last year, is too well known to reproduce. How he started from his lair about the first of July, with four thousand men and eight pieces of cannon, and struck and crossed the Cumberland River; whipped a company of men on the 3d of July; made a demand on the 4th for Green River bridge, and didn't get it—the Commander of the post informing him that he did not surrender on such a day; whipped Col. Hanson at Lebanon, on the 6th; captured a train of cars on the 17th; crossed the Ohio River on the 9th, and burned the *Alice Coombs*: struck the New-Albany and Salem Railroad on the 10th, and committed all sorts of crimes, such as levying contributions, sacking towns and villages, robbing the rich and poor alike, stealing horses and murdering innocent and defenceless men, women and children, *and destroying a bridge*, (the object of the raid,) *which took the company nine hours to repair*; subsequently he struck the Ohio and Mississippi, the Indianapolis and Cincinnati, the Hamilton and Dayton, and the Sciota and Hacking railroads. In all he destroyed eleven small bridges, all of which were repaired in less than twenty-four hours afterward. Really, all he did in his great Ohio and Indiana raid, was to steal, burn, rob and murder.

By the time he crossed the Ohio River, there were twelve thousand United States troops in his rear. Four days afterward there were twenty thousand troops and eighty thousand militia upon his track, while the Ohio River was paroled by gunboats and other armed craft.

The whole country about was in arms, and the utter defeat of the great rebel raider was but a question of time. Finally, on the 27th, John knocked under, and in a short time afterward found himself in the embraces of an Ohio penetentiary.

The next chapter in his life is his successful escape from durance vile. His exit was deemed mysterious, and most people have thought it was effected through the aid of outsiders. I do not believe this to be the case, however.

John arrived at a safe point in the Confederacy and, after a furlough, we hear of him delivering speeches at Richmond, Columbus, Atlanta and Dalton. On the 1st of March, 1864, he set about getting up another command. His star had set, but he managed to raise a brigade, and made an unsuccessful raid into Kentucky last June.

From this period until a few days before the curtain dropped, he remained in an inactive state at or near Abingdon, Va.

### A FULL ACCOUNT OF ALL THE OPERATIONS IN EAST TENNESSEE—THE DEATH OF JOHN MORGAN.

Gen. Gillem's command arrived at Strawberry Plains on the 18th of August, and rested there that night. On the next day he marched his forces to Mossy Creek, arriving late in the afternoon. The next day Gen. Gillem marched into Morristown, with Col. Wm. Brownlow in advance, who charged upon three hundred rebels and drove them out of town. The next day he attacked a small force at Rogersville, and drove them off, killing and wounding ten, and capturing a like number.

On the 21st the main body of the command marched to Lick Creek. On this day, the regiments detached attacked the enemy again near Rogersville, surprising him at daylight, killing and wounding twenty-three, and capturing thirty-five prisoners, among whom was Joseph B. Heiskell, member of the rebel Congress.

On the 23d Gen. Gillem had his troops disposed to attack the enemy near Greenville. The advance was made at daylight in line of battle. A small force of the enemy was met at Bull's Gap, which fled upon the Federal approach. At Blue Springs our forces came upon the enemy's pickets, and found their forces occupying a strong position on a ridge to the south of the Greenville Road. Col. Brownlow, of the Ninth Tennessee Cavalry, and Col. Miller, of the Tenth Michigan Cavalry, led the advance, and the whole force charged the enemy's position, driving him pell-mell from it. A running fight took place, the rebels fleeing as far as Jonesboro. The enemy's loss in this fight was 57 killed and wounded, and left on the field. Our own loss was 28 wounded. We also captured 19 prisoners. In the evening of this day Lieut.-Col. Myerton, of the Thirteenth Tennessee, had his third fight at Rogersville, killing and wounding 13, and capturing 24 prisoners.

After the fight at Blue Springs, the enemy's forces retreated beyond the Watauga River at Carter's Station. The next day Gen. Gillem received information from the most reliable sources that Wheeler's forces were crossing the French Broad, both above and below its junction with the Holsten, and that all of his brigades were separated from each other.

After consultation, Gen. Gillem determined to turn back and attack Wheeler's forces in their scattered condition.

On the 25th our forces marched from Greenville to Rogersville. On the 28th our advance entered Rutledge, where it was ascertained that the enemy's rear had left Blair's cross-road, eighteen miles off, at ten o'clock the day before, and were rapidly moving in the direction of Kingston by way of Lee's ford on the Clinch river.

It became perfectly evident that our forces would be unable to overtake the Wheeler party before it crossed the mountains, and Gen. Gillem determined to pursue no longer, but to return and resume operations against Gen. Morgan. He immediately turned back, and on the 30th of August encamped near Russellville.

Knowing that a large rebel brigade occupied Bull's Gap, on the morning of the 31st, Gen. Gillem sent out a reconnoitering party under Capt. Wilcox, of the Thirteenth Tennessee Cavalry to obtain information of their whereabouts. On his arrival near the Gap he ascertained that the enemy had fallen back as soon as he had learned that our forces were crossing the river. Captain Wilcox determined to hold the Gap until he could send back for orders.

On entering the Gap, about ten o'clock P. M., he was met by a party of about one hundred of the enemy, who were also out upon a reconnoisance. Immediately Wilcox charged the Johnnies, and drove them back to the Gap and through it, and held it until the whole command arrived, which was at daylight the next morning.

Nothing transpired of importance for a couple of days. On the evening of the 3d inst. Gen. Gillem obtained information that Gen. Morgan was concentrating all his forces with the idea of making a grand dislodgement of our forces. The rebel advance consisted of Vaughn's brigade, which passed through Greenville at 1 o'clock that day, and encamped at Park's Gap, two miles this side of town. Smith's brigade encamped near Carter's station, on the Babb's mill road, at 12 o'clock on the same day. Gen. Gillem, deeming it his only chance even to save his own command, disposed his troops in order to attack Morgan's forces in detail.

Col. Ingerton, of the Thirteenth Tennessee Cavalry, was ordered to march at 10 o'clock on the night of the 3d by way of the Arnet road to within one mile of Greenville, and there cross to the Knoxville road, and place himself in rear of the enemy.

At 12 P. M. the General marched with the Tenth Michigan and Ninth Tennessee Cavalry Regiments and one section of Patterson's battery to attack the enemy in front at daylight.

At 6 A. M. on the 4th our forces came upon the enemy's vedettes, who were all shot. The next line of pickets were found asleep and were captured.

Pushing forward rapidly, Gen. Gillem came upon the enemy at Park's Gap, where for two hours he stubbornly resisted our advance. The Tenth Michigan, armed with Spencer rifles, fought dismounted, and did good execution. The artillery also got in some wicked shots, and finally the enemy gave way, and retired toward Greenville, closely pursued by the Tenth Michigan and Ninth Tennessee. The rebels soon found their retreat cut off in that direction by Col. Ingerton, and nearly the whole force would have been captured had it not been for the inconsiderate conduct of a lieutenant in ordering them to be fired upon before they were completely surrounded. After discovering our troops in their rear, they broke and fled towards Greenville in the greatest confusion, closely pursued by the entire command. The pursuit was kept up seven miles beyond Greenville, the jaded and unshod condition of our horses rendering it an impossibility to overtake the fresh animals of the fleeing enemy.

Upon Col. Ingerton's arrival near Greenville, he learned that Gen. Morgan and staff had headquarters at the house of a Mrs. Williams. Immediately he detached a squadron, under Capt. Wilcox, with orders to surround the house and capture the rebel General and his staff and escort, if possible. Just as Wilcox had made his surroundings complete, the General and his staff appeared at the door, having been awakened by their own artillery, which was located on College Hill. Morgan and his staff discharged the contents of their revolvers at Wilcox's men, who returned the fire. Private Andrew Campbell, Company G., Thirteenth Tennessee Cavalry, went within a few yards of the terrified General, and shot him dead. The only words he uttered were "My God! I'm killed." And thus perished General John H. Morgan, one of the most extraordinary men of the war. His staff and escort, with a single exception, were captured unharmed.

I have very little to say in regard to Morgan. I never have believed, however, that he was a coward. I knew that he fought some three or four good fights, and he "died game." Gen. Jim Jackson, who was killed at Perryville, once told me that he was full of fight. They served together in the Mexican campaign, and I took his word. Necessarily, his business, as a raider, was to avoid a contest, and, of course, he did avoid fighting, as a general thing. Morgan's character was bad. He married into an excellent family, however, and leaves an estimable widow to mourn his exit from things terrestrial.

Vaughn's brigade arriving at the position held by the rebel artillery, endeavored to reform, but a few discharges from our dismounted cavalry, soon caused the brigade to resume its flight, leaving behind them one piece of artillery and two caissons, with their horses and equipments.

The enemy's loss in this and all antecedent engagements will amount to about four hundred in killed and wounded, and nearly three hundred prisoners.

Our loss amounts to fifty wounded, *and none killed and none missing.*

All of Gen. Morgan's papers fell into Gen. Gillem's hands, and show his force to have been 2,000 men, divided into three brigades, respectively commanded by Gen. Vaughn, Gen. Gittner and Col. Smith.

The forces under Gen. Gillem behaved splendidly during all operations. Two of his staff officers were seriously injured—Capt. Kernan and Lieut. Miller.

On account of the lack of supplies, and the jaded condition of both men and animals, the forces fell back to Bull's Gap on the night of the 4th inst.

### SKETCH OF GEN. GILLEM.

Gen. Alvan C. Gillem is a six-footer, and in many respects resembles the man he defeated. His hair is a light auburn, gray eyes, florid complexion, with a fine nose, high forehead, sandy whiskers, moderate mouth and a superb set of teeth. When everything goes right the amiability of his face cannot be surpassed. When his feelings are wounded, his whole countenance turns into a frown, and his face is the reverse of pleasant.

Gillem was born in Jackson County, Middle Tennessee, July 29, 1831. He entered the academy at West Point at the age of 16, and at the age of 20 graduated with high honors, the third in his class. He was a classmate of St. Clair Morton, who was killed before Petersburgh, and McPherson, who fell in front of Atlanta.

In 1851 he was appointed a Second Lieutenant in the First United States Artillery, and promoted to a full Lieutenancy in 1854, and ordered to Texas, where he remained until the breaking out of the rebellion. Twiggs tried hard to convert him with treason, and meeting Van Dorn, on his way to Washington, that officer bantered him upon his "inconsistency to his native land."

Gen. Gillem was made a Captain and Assistant Quartermaster upon his arrival at Washington, and up to the evacuation of Corinth by Beauregard in May, 1862, served on Buell's Staff. He had charge of the artillery at Mill Spring, and for gallant conduct was particularly mentioned in the official report. He was chief in charge of the crossing of Buell's army over the Tennessee River the night of April 6, 1862, the first day's battle of Shiloh, and on the 7th distinguished himself on the field, and was promoted as a Brevet Major in the regular army.

In June, 1862, he came to this city, and raised the first regiment of Federal troops in Middle Tennessee, sustaining the most inconceivable difficulties and dangers in doing so. He got together twelve hundred men, and was commissioned a Colonel by Gov. Johnson.

On the first of August he was appointed Provost-Marshal of Nashville, and for five months held the position, his regiment acting as Provost-guard. During the blockade he went out upon the southern pikes several times, and dislodged the enemy when they came too close upon the city.

During the progress of the battle of Stone River, it will be remembered that Wheeler and Wharton got in Rosecrans' rear and destroyed several supply and medical stores trains, &c. On the second day of the battle Gen. Rosecrans sent in for ammunition, and Gillem volunteered to take it out with his regiment as an escort. Gen. Mitchell issued an order to that effect, and Gillem took the train to Stewart's Creek, distance twenty-one miles, and returned to Nashville the same night, making the round trip of forty-two miles in twenty-four hours.

In August, 1863, he was appointed by the President a Brigadier-General of Volunteers, and ordered upon detached duty with Gov. Johnson, who appointed him Adjutant-General of Tennessee. Since that time there have been raised in this State five regiments of cavalry and four of infantry, each a thousand strong. Gillem also paid particular attention to the enlisting of colored men into the service, and at present Tennessee has fourteen regiments of negro troops.

The Senate failed to confirm the nomination of this valuable officer as Brigadier-General, but it was owing from no opposition to the President's selection. His name was sent in the last day of Congress and the Senate failed to reach it. The President has renominated him, however, and the Senate will attend to it, no doubt, early next Winter.

BENJ. C. TRUMAN.

## John Morgan.

### THE FACTS ABOUT HIS DEATH.

*From the Knoxville (Tenn.) Whig.*

Rebels and rebel sympathizers here are charging that the killing of the great Kentucky horse-thief was an act of cold-blooded murder, and that he was killed *after* he surrendered. The facts are that he broke out of his bed, without coat or pants, and was running at the time he was shot, making his way out of Mrs. Williams' yard, and trying to fire back at his pursuers. Members of his staff, captured at the time boasted that he had too much pluck to surrender when ordered, and this we will *prove* in due time, and even more than this. One thing is certain—Morgan is now in a prison that he can't *bribe out of!* Since the above was set in type, the following documents have come to hand:

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES,
BULL'S GAP, Tenn., Sept. 9, 1864.

Rev. W. G. Brownlow: The General Commanding directs me to forward to you for publication the inclosed correspondence relative to the killing of the late Gen. John H. Morgan.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
O. C. FRENCH,
Lieut. and A. A. A. G. on Gen. Gillem's Staff.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES,
BULL'S GAP, Tenn., Sept. 3, 1864.

Sir: It has been stated that Gen. John H. Morgan, late of the Confederate army, was killed by our forces, in Greenville, Tenn., after he had surrendered, and in direct violation of the rules of war. You will confer a personal favor upon myself, and be doing an act of justice to this command, by stating what you know to be the facts connected with the killing of the General.

I am, Captain, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
O. C. FRENCH,
Lieut. and A. A. A. G., Gen. Gillem's Staff.

To J. T. Rogers, Captain and A. A. A. G., late Gen. Morgan's Staff.

HEADQUARTERS FORCES EAST TENNESSEE, Sept. 5.

Lieutenant: In answer to your communication relative to the surrender and killing of the late Gen. John H. Morgan, I must say that I was with Gen. Morgan. When he left Mrs. Williams' he handed me one of his pistols, and said that he wished me to aid him in making his escape. I told him it was almost useless as we were entirely surrounded. He replied saying, that we must do it if possible. We were concealed in a clump of bushes, when a soldier road up to the fence, wearing a brown jean jacket; we naturally supposed him to be a Confederate soldier come out of the bushes. Gen. Morgan stepping at the same time through the fence, the soldier demanded a surrender, much to our surprise. Capt Wilcox, of the Federal army, with some other soldiers, rode up I, with Mr. Johnson, hastened towards him, looking back in the direction of Gen. Morgan. I saw him throwing up his hands, exclaiming, "O. God!" I saw nothing more of him until he was brought to the street dead. I am satisfied that Johnson and myself were fired on after we surrendered, but by men so far from us that it must have been impossible to know that we were prisoners. I asked Capt. Wilcox to leave a soldier with me after I had surrendered for my own safety, which he did. We were possibly fired upon almost from every direction, but from such a distance that I am satisfied the men did it innocently. I, however, do not condemn them for firing on me after I surrendered, under the circumstances. If Gen. Morgan surrendered before being shot I do not know it. I am, Lieutenant, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

J. T. ROGERS,
Captain and A. A. A., late of General Morgan's Staff.

C. C. French, Lieut. and A. A. G., General Gilgman's Staff.

Extract from a letter written September 5th, by C. Withers, of General Morgan's staff, to Mrs. John H. Morgan, at Abingdon: Gen. Morgan was killed in the garden of Mrs. Williams, while endeavoring to escape. He was struck in the centre of the breast, the ball passing through his heart and coming out under his left arm. Gen. Gillem, U. S. A., gave Capt. Rogers and myself permission to wash and dress the body, which we did, with such facilities as were in our power.

C. A. WITHERS, A. A. G.

Thus it will be seen that Morgan, upon the testimony of his own friends, was killed in attempting to make his escape, and after emerging from "a clump of bushes" in the garden. A more infamous coward never made a noise in this rebellion. Mention is made of the "brown jean vest" of the Federal soldier, as a part of the Confederate uniform. All the clothes Morgan had on—vest, pants and boots—were the Federal uniform, and had either been stolen in Kentucky, or taken from a Federal prisoner after he was captured and murdered. Our Federal boys did a good job when they killed Morgan, and they are entitled to the lasting gratitude of every remaining horse and mule in Kentucky and Tennessee.

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**The Seventh Vermont Regiment.**—The Seventh Vermont Regiment, having reenlisted, is expected in the City, to-day, on its way to the Department of the Gulf. While in the City the veterans will receive the hospitalities of the Sons of Vermont. This regiment will be remembered for conspicuous valor and gallantry in the first battle at Baton Rouge, where Gen. Williams fell.

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## ARKANSAS POLITICS.

### The Reconstruction Movement in Arkansas—Its History and Character.

LETTER FROM HON. W. M. FISHBACK.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 5, 1864.

The statement made by Hon. Messrs. Wade and Davis in their recent "protest", in regard to the reorganization of the State Government of Arkansas, is so wide of the fact, and is calculated to do at once the people of that State, the Baltimore Convention, and the President so great injustice, I cannot refrain from furnishing the public with the facts of the case, as presented to the Baltimore Convention by V. Dell, Esq., Editor of the *Fort Smith New Era*, and Chairman of the delegation from Arkansas, and to the Senate by Judge Baxter and myself.

Arkansas has never seceded by a vote of her *people*, but the popular voice was overwhelmingly against it. The Convention, in obedience to that voice, had voted down the ordinance of secession, and had adjourned, when the news of the firing upon Sumter was announced. Immediately upon that event, the secret and astonishingly thorough organization of the rebels became suddenly developed—so suddenly as to take the Union men, *who had relied upon their majority*, entirely by surprise. Before the news of Sumter had even reached the mountain and strongly loyal districts of the State, the Governor, by a secret pre-concert, had called together two regiments to the Capitol, another had gone to Fort Smith; the arsenal and the fort in his hands, and the loyal men, unarmed, without concert or organization, entirely at his mercy. To attempt to resist such armed organization, under the circumstances, had been folly. Powerless to help themselves, their only hope was in Federal protection; their only course quietly to await the coming of the Federal Army, and then join it.

For two long years they hoped, and waited, and *prayed* in vain. During that time many escaped to the North, many joined the Federal army, many were conscripted in the Rebel armies, many, finding it impossible to escape through the line of pickets which guarded our Northern frontier to prevent escape, fled to the mountains and there awaited our army.

Such was the state of things when Federal protection came. Immediately upon the advent of our army, the men who had lain in the mountains so long, and many of those who had escaped to the North, came flocking to the Federal standard, and nearly every man, whom the medical examiners would receive, joined the army.

When the rebel army left, the rebels, for the most part, guerillas and all, left with them, leaving about two-thirds of the State entirely in our hands.

Many of the loyal citizens either lived, or their families resided, remote from military posts, and as all the State officers were gone, they had no law or order, not even the protection of military law.

They at once began to agitate the question of a reorganization of the State Government for self-protection.

They began to move in primary meetings, then in mass meetings. At a mass meeting held in the City of Fort Smith, early in October last, and in which twenty counties were represented, they declared for a convention, and the day was fixed for its session.

Simultaneously with this meeting, meetings were held in various parts of the State, in every one of which (in ignorance of the action of the others, in many instances,) they declared for a convention, the abolition of Slavery, and the repudiation of the rebel debt.

Accordingly, Commissioners of Election were first elected in the various counties, and these held the elections for delegates to the convention.

*All this was prior to the President's Amnesty Proclamation.*

When the Convention met, forty-five delegates were present, representing about one-half the State. Several delegates failed to attend. They repudiated the rebel debt—State and Confederate—abolished Slavery and submitted the Constitution to the people for their ratification. They also provided for taking the vote for State and county officers, and members of the Legislature, at the same time with the vote for the ratification of the Constitution.

The result of those elections was 12,177 for the Constitution and 226 against it, an election of State and county officers, of delegates to the lower House of Congress and a representation in the State Legislature from forty-six of the fifty-four counties of the State.

After the Convention met Mr. Lincoln, in ignorance of the existence of that body, wrote a letter to Major-Gen. Steele, commanding the Department of Arkansas, laying down a plan of reorganizing the State Government, and ordering an election under his plan, but upon being informed of what was going on, he withdrew his interference and left the people to follow their own plan. The following is his telegram to the Provisional Government on the subject:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8, 1864.

J. Murphy: My order to Gen. Steele, about an election, was made in ignorance of the action your Convention had taken or would take. A subsequent letter directs Gen. Steele to aid you on your own plan, and not to thwart or hinder you. Show this to him.

A. LINCOLN.

None of these orders officially reached Gen. Steele until a few days before the day fixed by the Convention for the elections, so that he took no steps at all either *pro* or *con* in the movement.

When he received these conflicting orders (all of them came at the same time,) he called a council of citizens to consult as to his best course, and it was then determined that, if he moved at all in the matter he had better issue a proclamation calling upon the people to come out and vote in accordance with the plan of the Convention. He acted accordingly, appending to his proclamation the schedule of the Constitution.

The movement then was entirely free from all military influence or interference. Indeed, while Gen. Steele was awaiting orders from Washington, and therefore not acting, many of the voters believed and voted under the belief, that the military were *opposed* to their reorganization.

Nor do I believe there has ever been held a fairer election on the Continent—one in which so small a proportion of illegal votes were cast, as an inspection of the returns now in the hands of the Secretary of State at Little Rock will show. I am sorry Messrs. Wade and Davis had not made an investigation before venturing such unjust statements.

There were heated contests in one of the Congressional Districts, and in nearly every County election, and yet there has never been a single instance of a charge of unfairness but one, and that was in a County election for some County office. That was unsuported by evidence.

The vote was unexpectedly large. There were before the war 54,000 voters in Arkansas, of these many thousands escaped North, and the rebels had drawn from them forty odd regiments—say twenty-five thousand men. So the 15,000 registered voters constituted nearly all that were left who were loyal.

It is true the six regiments of Arkansas soldiers, and indeed all the soldiers in other regiments from Arkansas, were allowed to vote. And why should they not?

I have made these statements, Sirs, not in complaint, but in vindication. But while I do not *complain* of Congress, I cannot but confess to a very wide difference of opinion both as to the justice of their recent action, and as to its policy.

It is a significant fact that there is not a *loyal* man in Arkansas who has ever opposed the organization, nor is there a single *disloyal* man who is not opposed to it. (And these traitors are remarkably keen-sighted in all that pertains to the interests of their favorite institution.)

So much are they opposed to our State Government, as now organized, a large amount of money was subscribed in Little Rock in May, by the wealthy rebels of the State, to be devoted to the "writing down at once the State Government and Fishback." Private letters have been sent by them to leading "sympathizers" both in and out of Congress, and the columns of the *Missouri Republican* have been freely used by their correspondents. It may be proper for me no further to notice these articles than merely to say that in no one of them which I have seen, is there one word of truth, whether it concerned myself or the State Government.

I will conclude this statement by simply informing the public that the State Government of Arkansas is in operation, complete in all its functions.

Very respectfully, &c.,
W. M. FISHBACK.

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**A Quartermaster Drowned.**—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner Wildey, on the body of Philip Neland, late United States Quartermaster on board the steamship *North Star*, who fell overboard while intoxicated, at Pier No. 3 North River. verdict of accidental death was rendered.

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## TREASON IN INDIANA.

### Indiana Matters—The Dodd Conspiracy.

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

INDIANAPOLIS, Saturday, Sept. 24.

The trial of Dodd, now going on before a court-martial in this city, will develop one of the most infernal conspiracies which has ever disgraced mankind. Whether regarded as to its design—to overthrow this Government—or in respect to the atrocious measures which the conspirators intended to employ, it stands with few, if any, parallels.

The evidence taken before the court martial will be spread before the public in a few days, and will, as I am most reliably informed, establish the following points, viz:

That the order of the so-called Sons of Liberty was in full connection with the rebels, and especially intended to offer armed aid to the rebels in Kentucky and Missouri.

That this order had extensive roots in several Western States, and was under leaders of hitherto and present great influence and notoriety among the Copperheads.

That the intention was to plunge this State into a sudden and bloody revolution.

Among the engines intended to be employed was the terrible Greek Fire. This diabolical agent is found concealed in the hellish armory of this Order in every form of ingenuity. When it is remembered that this fire can be thrown as a liquid, and that it does not ignite for a moment or so after it has been deposited, and that it cannot be extinguished by water, some idea may be conceived of the destruction which was impending over Indianapolis and like large towns. In the midst of a terror so sudden and of destruction so appalling, these traitors expected to accomplish their work.

I think that the testimony will fully sustain these points.

Of this Order Dodd was the Grand Master. I forbear to speculate in how far this evidence will implicate him personally. He is on trial for the gravest of offences, and no public sentiment should exist in regard to him other than that humane legal presumption, which pre-supposes every man to be innocent of crime until he should be fully convicted.

THEODORE.

### The Sons of Liberty in Court—Trial of H. H. Dodd.

*Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette, Sept. 29.*

INDIANAPOLIS, Tuesday, Sept. 27, 1864.

The case of Harrison H. Dodd creates great interest in this city. The examination of witnesses on the part of the Government commenced to-day, before the Military Commission, Brevet Brig.-Gen. Colgrove, President. A considerable number of persons of both sexes were present, listening to the proceedings.

#### TESTIMONY OF FELIX G. STIDGER.

Felix G. Stidger testified that Dr. Bowles gave him the first information respecting the order of the Sons of Liberty. He was sent by Capt. S. E. Jones, Provost-Marshal, to learn the particulars of the organization, and had another interview with Bowles about the 20th of January, 1864; was regularly initiated into the order of the Sons of Liberty. This was about the 5th or 6th of June; was instructed in the third degree by Mr. Harrison, the Secretary of the Grand Council of this State; first met Dodd in the office of Mr. Bingham, editor of the Indianapolis *Sentinel*; had a letter of introduction to Dodd from Judge Bullitt. The conversation witness had with Dodd related to Mr. Coffin, a United States detective who was to be assassinated. Dodd said that such men would have to be disposed of.

The Sons of Liberty was a military organization. It was in this organization that Coffin's murder was discussed, and it was decided emphatically that it should be done. There was to be a meeting at Hamilton on the occasion of Mr. Vallandigham's return, at which Coffin was expected to be present. At the meeting referred to, Dodd called on those who would go with him to murder Coffin. Only one man responded—McBride, from Evansville, Ind.,—who thought he knew Coffin. He could not join Dodd. The witness, Bowles, Dodd and Milligan, went to Hamilton, but Coffin could not be found. There were two meetings on the day referred to. At the evening meeting they discussed the military organization of the Sons of Liberty. A number of speeches were made, all full of the oppression and tyranny of the Government, and that it was to be restored by force of arms. They expected a definite time to be set for a general uprising, in which they were to seize the United States Arsenals in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. The rebel prisoners in the States were to be released and armed with arms seized from the arsenals. The number in the Order of the Sons of Liberty was calculated to be 60,000 to 75,000 in Indiana.

The programme of the meeting of the order in Chicago in July was given by the witness, who said Dodd had told him that Chicagoans had agreed to seize the camps and depots of prisoners in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois; seize the arsenals in those States; arm the rebel prisoners released, and also members of the order, and unite at Louisville.

At the Chicago meeting of the order, there were present Judge Bullit, Dr. Bowles, Richard Barrett, St. Louis, Dodd and John C. Walker. They agreed that the uprising was to take place from the 3d to the 17th of August, as should finally be determined by Vallandigham, the Supreme Commander of the order, whom they were sworn to obey. Dodd was Grand Commander, and Walker, Bowles, Milligan and Humphries, Major-Generals for Indiana. Bullitt had attempted to communicate with Col. Jesse and a rebel Col. Siphert, on parole in Kentucky, was initiated into the order, and attempted to get permission to go to Canada, from whence he designed going to Mexico and into the Confederacy. At Chicago they agreed that the order was to meet openly in the mass Democratic meetings, and on the day of the uprising, August 6th, were to have a mass meeting at Indianapolis, and carry out their programme. The design of the movement was to carry a portion of the State into the Confederacy. Bowles talked privately about a Northwestern Confederacy.

The roll of the Parent Temple of Marion County, Ind., was here shown to the witness, when he was asked to designate the names of such members as he knew belonged to the Order of the Sons of Liberty. He named W. M. Harrison, H. H. Dodd, Joseph Ristine and Dr. Athon. A letter was written to Dodd, Bowles and Ristine, signed Dick, supposed to be written by Dick Bright, warning them against Coffin, saying that he was a United States detective, and reported everything they did. Wilson met other persons in the Grand Council from other parts of the country; an old gentleman by the name of Otey, Dr. Lemmers, a Judge Borden, from Allen County, Mr. Everett, of Vanderburgh County, Mr. Leech, of the Burnt District, Union County, Mr. Myers, of Laporte County, and Mr. A. D. Koga, of New-Amsterdam. The witness became acquainted with these persons on the 14th of June; was not sure that Mr. Lassalle, of Cass County, was there. He was elected a member of the Supreme Council of the United States. John G. Davis was elected on the same day. Mr. H. Heffren was a member of the Order; witness met him in Salem, Indiana, twice; he was the Deputy Grand Commander of the State of Indiana. He was formerly a Lieutenant-Colonel of an Indiana regiment; told witness that he and Dodd had the right to call the Order together at any time they might think proper, and also said that the object and interest of the organization was to coöperate with the Confederate forces. The first time he saw the witness he took him for a Commissioner from the Confederate forces; told witness that there were seven regiments of Forrest's men disbanded in Kentucky, to remain at home for a time, and to concentrate when necessary. He met a man by the name of Piper in Louisville, who said he resided in Springfield, Ill. He was a member of the Order, and said he was on the staff of Vallandigham. He said that James A. Barrett, formerly of St. Louis, was their chief of Vallandigham's staff, and that Capt. Hines, of the rebel army, had had charge of the releasing of the rebel prisoners at Johnson's Island. Piper said he had a communication from Vallandigham to Bowles, giving him charge of the releasing of the rebel prisoners at Rock Island, which was to be done at the same time. Hines was then in Canada, waiting for the order to be given and the time to come. Hines was afterward captured with John Morgan. Piper also said that he had attended a meeting of the Grand Council of Illinois; that they had passed a resolution that if Kentucky considered it advisable to resist the enlistment of negroes, the members of the Order would prevent the Illinois regiments, or Loyal Leagues, as they are called by the Copperheads, from being sent out of the State by the Government to enforce it; that the resolution was unanimously passed by the Grand Council of Illinois.

A conical shell about the size of a 32-pounder, was here handed to the witness. He said he saw a similar shell to that at Bocking's room at the Louisville Hotel, about the 29th or 30th of June. Bowles, Colfus, Charley Miller and others were there. The lower part or butt of the shell, which being unscrewed, showed another inside of which was an iron case to contain the powder. Round this was an aperture to contain the liquid Greek fire, and this inner shell being loose, and furnished with a percussion cap, caused an explosion on its striking or falling on any object. This infernal machine was intended to be used for the destruction of Government property. A spherical hand grenade, about three inches in diameter, was here produced, which being unscrewed in the center, showed an inner shell furnished with several nipples for percussion caps. The inner shell was to contain the powder or powder and bullets, and the aperture between the inner and outer shell the liquid Greek fire. The shell or hand grenade on being thrown at any object, would explode immediately it touched any object.

The order known as American Knights had been changed, as Dodd said, by Judge Bullitt and Mr. Colfus, to the Order of the Sons of Liberty, and Dodd wanted me to distribute a new pamphlet or ritual of the order throughout the State. The commands of the chiefs of the order were paramount to all other laws or orders, and were to be obeyed in opposition to any civil laws or orders of the Government.

The cross-examination was lengthy. Stidger's testimony was strengthened, many new points against the prisoner and the order being developed. The witness had joined the order as a detective, but was supposed to be a *bona fide* member by the order. He had been assigned this work by Provost-Marshal Jones of Louisville.

#### MILITARY CHARACTER OF THE ORDER.

In reference to the military character of the Order, he testified that he did not know, personally, that they were armed or drilled, but was told that at the West they were arming, while from the East they expected money. It extended over Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Missouri, Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania, New-York and Kentucky. Dodd told him that he was at Chicago at the meeting of July 20, and said "we came to such conclusions there." Their design was to confine the war to Kentucky by marching their forces there and co-operating with the rebel forces against the Government, and join them at Louisville. It was a scheme in aid of the rebellion. Dodd and Bowles were confidant of success. Dr. Athon counseled caution. He was present at the meeting of the Grand Council, June 14. He advised delay until they were more thoroughly organized, and till they could see what they could do at the polls. The counsel asked the witness whether Athon did not counsel delay until they knew whether the election was to be controlled by bayonets. Witness replied: He said they should use their military power at the polls if the Government undertook to control them, and that there would be a time when it would be proper to use their military power against the Government, but it was best to wait till after the election. Athon so stated to me at his office. Judge Bullitt told me Athon gave him the same opinion. Before that Mike Bright, Jesse D. Bright's brother, had given Butler the same opinion. He thought 20,000 men could be raised in this State for insurrectionary movements. Vallandigham was elected Supreme Commander in New-York Feb. 22. The witness understood from Piper that Vallandigham had knowledge of this insurrectionary movement; had given his sanction to it, and had supreme control. The particular day to rise was to be designated by him. Wilson did not know that he knew of the action in this State, but understood he did of the action in Chicago. The unwritten work of the order is its signs, &c., and its secret insurrectionary designs, and armed coöperation with the South. Dr. Bowles said he knew of a man who would furnish arms of any kind and quality, at any time the order would designate.

#### THE COMMITTEE OF THIRTEEN.

The Committee of Thirteen, appointed on the 14th of July, were to act in the recess of the Grand Council, and their acts to be as legal as those of the Council itself. Bocking explained his Greek fire at his room in the Louisville Hotel. Bowles said he was a member. Assisting the South was discussed before him, and he said his machine was the very thing needed. Bowles said they had tested Bocking and sent him to Canada, and made him spend his money in testing this machine for the benefit of the order, and to experiment with it for the destruction of Government property. Bowles, Dodd, Bullitt and a chemist experimented with Greek fire in a basement at Indianapolis one Sunday.

Without concluding the cross-examination, the commission adjourned to Thursday.

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## UNION PRISONERS IN THE SOUTH.

### Statement of Major Beeres—How he Fared in Dixie—Rebel Calculations—McClellan their Only Hope—Their Resources Exhausted.

*From the Chicago Tribune.*

We yesterday referred to the arrival in Chicago of Maj. Charles H. Beeres, of the Sixteenth Illinois Cavalry, who has recently returned from the South, where he was imprisoned some seven months. Maj. Beeres honored the *Tribune* office with a call, yesterday, and talked over his experience in detail. The following is the substance of his observations:

I was taken prisoner on the third of January last, in a fight with two brigades of Longstreet's cavalry, forty miles south-east of Cumberland Gap. My clothes, and those of my officers and men, were taken from us, and, for the space of fifty hours, we were kept without anything to eat.

They then marched my men from the place of capture to Bustal, a distance of forty miles, and during this time fed them only once per day. Their boots having been taken away by the rebel soldiers, the march over snow and ice had to be accomplished in their stockings.

As for myself, they separated me from my officers and sent me on under guard to Abington, Va. I was then put in the county jail; the room I occupied being very small, and but one diminutive window (destitute of glass) therein. My blanket was taken away, and I was permitted nothing but my overcoat to keep me warm, whilst about 33 pounds of iron were placed on my hands and feet. I was kept there sixteen days, with nothing to eat but a small piece of corn bread and some water, once per day.

On the 10th of January, I addressed a note to Lieut.-Gen. Longstreet, and afterwards received a reply as nder:

After moving us from Richmond they took us to Danville, on the 7th of May, and from thence they continued moving us until they got to Macon. We were packed sixty men in a box car, one door of which was left open, but being filled with "guards," was of little use to us. Many sick men were amongst us, and in order to attend to the wants of nature, we were compelled to make holes in the bottom of the car. Lieut. Wood, of Ohio, was pronounced by a Confederate surgeon "unfit to travel," but Captain Tabb commanded that he should go, and if he died he could be thrown out of the car. Thus were we kept four days, and on arriving at Macon were placed in an open lot. To keep provisions cool we dug holes in the ground, and this caused our guards to think we were burrowing to escape, who made us get up in the night, take shovels and fill the places up. A major of a Massachusetts regiment refused to do this, and a Confederate officer, taking a carbine, struck him over the head with it, cutting off one ear. Another man was taken and gagged; and similar atrocities were committed on numbers.

"HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT HENRICO CO.,
RICHMOND, March 28, 1864.

"MAJOR: You will release Major Beeres, of the 16th Illinois cavalry, from close confinement, and treat him with the same consideration as other prisoners of war.

This order is based upon the acceptance by the Secretary of War on the statements made 'on their honor as soldiers,' by his brother officers, (prisoners of war), with regard to Major Beeres' proper treatment of Confederate prisoners of war.

"Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
"JOHN H. WINDER, Brig.-Gen'l.

"Major H. P. Turner, commanding C. S. M. Prison, Richmond, Virginia."

On the receipt of this letter, there was an order came to the Provost-Marshal to release me. I was sent to Richmond, and, arriving there on the 26th of January, was placed in the "Libby." For about six weeks, I was treated with the same consideration as other Federal officers. This was, however, bad enough, as the subsistence seemed to be designed merely to keep up the connection between soul and body; and had it not been for supplies from friends, many officers would have died of starvation.

At the end of this time, an order came from the Secretary of War, ordering me to be confined in a cell, and ironed. I was put into a cell about twenty-five feet below the surface of the ground; a little hole under the sidewalk admitted air and light to me, and a snow-storm happening, the snow was drifted through it into my cell, and remained there for eight days.

Through the influence of some brother-officers, the following order was obtained:

"HEADQUARTERS, DEPT. EAST TENN.,
"RUSSELLVILLE, TENN., Jan. 14, 1864.

"Major C. H. Beeres, 16th Illinois Cavalry, U. S. A.

"MAJOR—Your letter to Lieut. Gen. Longstreet, of the 10th inst., complaining of the nature of your imprisonment, is received.

"In reply, I am directed to say that it is not thought necessary to inquire, by flag of truce, as to the statements you make. The commanding General receives your own word in the matter without further reference; and further, even if the confinement and treatment of private Phipps, who was not a bushwhacker, as you term it, but a soldier of the regular army of the Confederate States, has been as stated, it is not thought that the commission of wrong on the part of your nation should be reason for the like wrong on our part.

"Orders have therefore been issued to relieve you of the confinement to which you have been subjected and you will be sent to Richmond, to be treated as a prisoner of war. I have the honor to be, Major, very respectfully,

"Your most obedient servant,
"G. M. SORREL,
"Lieut. Col. &c., Ad. General."

"Fifty of us were afterward taken to Charleston, and were there treated very kindly; the authorities seemed to do all they could to make us comfortable. From that place I was exchanged on the 3d of August last."

The Major thinks the treatment shown to him was excited by malice; the rebels not liking his style of fighting them, had concluded they would get hold of him, and to do so had sent all Longstreet's cavalry (numbering ten men to one of his) after him. In this they succeeded—capturing himself and 325 of his men, after twelve hours' fighting and ammunition having given out, but themselves suffering a loss of not far from 500 killed and wounded.

He characterizes the treatment of Federal prisoners as being most outrageous. Last Winter men were left on a bare island, and starved to death. They lay in the ditches, without covering, and five of his own men died in one night from exposure, and were left unburied for seven days.

For any little oversight on the part of either officers or men, it was common for rebel soldiers to shoot them.

Lieut. Imboden was shot while sitting in a sink; Lieut. Forsyth, of the One Hundredth Ohio, was shot through the brain whilst reading a newspaper; and numerous other instances of like brutal treatment were witnessed by Maj. Beeres.

In reference to the opinion of the people of the South as to the election of a President, Maj. Beeres stated:

"In my travels through the Confederacy I had opportunity of talking a great deal with the people of the South, and they all said that if Lincoln was renominated and reëlected their case was hopeless, but they were in hopes that the opposite party would nominate McClellan; and when they spoke of him they spoke as they would speak of any of their own Generals. They said if Lincoln was elected nothing would be left for them but to fight until they were subjugated; there was no chance of reconstruction; there was no chance of recognition; but if McClellan were elected there would be no difficulty in settling their differences.

In Charleston, after the Baltimore nomination, they seemed to take some hope that Lincoln and Fremont would split the Republican vote, and McClellan thus be elected. In that case they would be all right. They said they knew they were all right; there was a perfect understanding between the peace party North and their own leaders, as to how things should be managed. They used to talk very freely on this subject; all the influential men here, including Mr. Trenholm, Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Wagner, and others, said that if McClellan were elected they were all right. They also said that Jeff. Davis was doing all in his power to aid the election of McClellan.

The Major said he found a large amount of sympathy with the Northern cause amongst both officers and civilians in the South; that there were many of them elated by a Federal success, and that he believed that the Union sentiment in Charleston was proportionately greater than in New-York to-day. But when men got to this point in conversation they would say that they had no business to question the acts of Davis & Co.; their business was to obey the mandates of the Richmond autocrat, and to have no opinion of their own.

In reference to the condition and prospects of the South, he stated that the whole thing was rotten; there was no such thing as exemption from duty there, so long as a man could do anything at all. He had seen a man in army dress, without legs, doing the duty of a clerk. No man was ever discharged except by death, and he believed that they could not raise 5,000 more men under any possible contingency, unless their Copperhead friends North would join them; then they might raise a respectable army in point of numbers. But the South had more confidence in the revolutionary movements of these men at home than in their fighting qualities, and did not want them in the army; they had more confidence in their meanness than they had in their bravery.

As a first result of McClellan's election they expect an armistice; this would enable them to go on making preparations for further war, and lead to acknowledgement by foreign Powers. No order to resume the war would ever be given by the Federal Government, and their independence would be an accomplished fact. They then expect the establishment of a Northwestern Confederacy, which would ultimately link itself with them, and thus they would attain a larger amount of influence and power than the Federal States.

The South is ruined—she has no produce—her munitions of war are exhausted—they have nothing to rely upon for another campaign, unless through an armistice. In Georgia, in Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia, there was literally nothing to eat, and even in the Valley of Virginia, now in their possession, there is not grass enough to feed sixteen mules a week.

If these men who are talking about peace, really want it, the way is to shove these people right over the wall. They are now on the top of it, and by pushing this war on for five or six weeks we should secure a peace that would be lasting in its character, and instead of the American Government sinking into ruin and eternal disgrace, it would be established for all time, and reverenced and looked up to by the nations of the earth, in the future as in the past.

The gallant Major has received orders to join his regiment, and will leave here in three or four days.

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## FROM GREAT SALT LAKE CITY.

### High Prices—The Farmers' Convention—Prospects of a Hard Winter—Irrigation.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, MONDAY, Aug. 22, 1864.

The last week or ten days has been a grand time among the agricultural class of this community. They have held a convention and set up their prices at rates quadrupling those which prevailed for several years previous to the last twelve months, and have put them at gold figures, not refusing greenbacks, but taking them at their commercial value, as the paper of any business firm would be taken. The following are what are called the

"CONVENTION PRICES:"

Flour, $12 ℘ 100 ℔s.; Wheat, $5 ℘ bushel; Corn, $4 ℘ bushel; Barley, $4 ℘ bushel; Oats, $3 ℘ bushel; Potatoes, $2 ℘ bushel; Beets and Carrots, $1 ℘ bushel; Onions, $4 ℘ bushel; Beans, $10 ℘ bushel; Butter, 60c. ℘ ℔; Cheese, 50c. ℘ ℔; Eggs, 40c. ℘ dozen; Beef, (on foot,) 10c. ℘ ℔; Mutton, 12½c. ℘ ℔; Pork, 30c. ℘ ℔; Hay, $25 ℘ ton.

The *Vedette* calls it the "farmers' strike," and is exceedingly wrathy in the matter, and well may be, when we take into consideration what a soldier's pay would buy at such prices. The mechanics and laborers are exceedingly "glum" over the action of the convention, for it must be known that the convention left the prices of labor to regulate themselves, and further, there appears to be a mighty prejudice against mechanics and laborers among those who appeared most influential among the conventionists. The classes thus left out in the cold have before them a most miserable prospect for the Winter, for the little they may be able to save in the Summer will soon be eaten up when snow comes, if flour keeps up at its present price, $25 per hundred, retail. The most abject poverty confronts the poor, and many of them are already setting their faces toward the country with the view of metamorphosing themselves into independent farmers. The lumber merchants, the blacksmiths, the tanners, the coopers, and others have held their little "conventions" and determined upon scales of prices, for the most part putting them in gold at former figures.

The whole community is in a ferment, and there is among the mass of the poorer inhabitants a certain "fearful looking for;" and truly the prospects now are, that Salt Lake City next Winter and Spring will be, of all places, one to be shunned by the representatives of the "lower classes"—a most unhappy and inhospitable place for a poor man. Various are the opinions as to whether or not these "convention prices" will be sustained. They are not just now, but flour is very near those figures, being currently bought wholesale at from $20 to $24 per hundred. So long as this price in gold can be realized in Idaho, the same figures in greenbacks will be paid here, if the sellers demand them.

The conventionists declare that their sole motive was the public good—that they wish to keep in the Territory sufficient breadstuffs to support the people, or as an advocate of the high prices rather paradoxically remarked: ', Gentlemen, if you will stick to the high prices, we'll soon have flour down to three dollars per hundred." But the high prices and the prospective cheapness in consequence remind one of the old proverb, "While the grass grows," &c. And the enormous figures demanded now will so disperse the present poor of this city, that the low prices in the future anticipated will not find them. I never before saw so much dissatisfaction manifested as of late, and this is likely to increase as the Winter approaches and wants multiply.

Another thing that has engaged the public attention lately has been the supply of water for irrigation. At a mass meeting in this city last week it was resolved to make experiments with a view to the practicability of employing Artesian wells for that purpose in this valley and Territory. The determination was manifested to go through with the experiments, whatever might be the expense.

The project was also revived of taking out the water of the Jordan River, twenty-five miles south of this city, and carrying it by canals on the higher lands on each side of the valley, thus bringing into cultivation thousands upon thousands of acres which now produce nothing except sage brush and a very little "bunch grass" in the Spring. Some of the people seemed more sanguine over the canals than over the Artesian wells.

It is said that troubles seldom come singly, and our mail perplexities verify the adage as far as relates to them. The recent law of Congress stopped part of our mail at St. Joseph's, and the Indians now stop the remainder a little further this way.

### The Mormon Immigration.

*From the Salt Lake City Telegraph, Aug. 24.*

In conversing with Mr. F. A. Mitchell, just in from the East, we have derived some information relative to the whereabouts and condition of the immigrant and merchant trains on the plains on their way to this city, which will be the more acceptable, as we are afforded the gratifying assurance that none of them have suffered or probably will suffer from the existing Indian uprising on the Platte.

The immigrant trains of Capts. John Smith, A. Canfield, William Hyde and W. S. Warren were about one hundred miles west of Fort Kearney on Thursday, Aug. 11, when the overland stage passed them. Capt. W. Snow's company was still below Fort Kearney—the only company of immigrants, in Mr. M.'s opinion, then in the rear. As to 'independent' companies, we hear of none.

The trains were getting on finely—the feed being excellent all along the South Platte—with precaution taken to travel in such numbers and contiguity as to effectually resist any hostile attack. About two hundred and fifty wagons were encamped five miles above Cottonwood on that day, including several companies of the above-mentioned."

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**Eating Stewed Rats.**—A few days ago a report was circulated that, owing to the scarcity of rations served to the sentenced prisoners in the Athenæum, they had been compelled, in the face of actual starvation, to catch and cook rats. The report coming to the ears of Capt. Oven, he went to the prison to institute an investigation. He soon learned that the boys really caught, killed and cooked some rats. One of the guilty parties was called up, and upon being interrogated, said that the boys had a curiosity to know how a young rat, being properly stewed, would taste. Accordingly, several rats were caught and served up. "Well, how did they go?" asked the Captain. The culprit replied that, to his taste, there was very little difference between a rat and a young squirrel, and although, he said, the rations were sufficient, if no objection were interposed, he would like to have the privilege of cooking and eating a rat when he felt like it.—*Wheeling Intelligencer.*

# SOUTHERN NEWS.

## Spirit of the Rebel Press—Affairs in Georgia—Miscellaneous Intelligence.

## SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

### THE FINAL STRUGGLE.

*From the Richmond Examiner, Sept. 24.*

The final struggle for the possession of Virginia is now near. This war draws to a close. If Richmond is held by the South till the 1st of November it will be ours for evermore, for the North will never throw another large army into the abyss where so many lie; the war will conclude, beyond a doubt, with the independence of the Southern States. Events have made this city, in itself insignificant, the keystone of the arch. Probably the last immense effort which the enemy is now about to make, would not be attempted had not Atlanta fallen into the hands of SHERMAN. But SHERMAN's triumph compels GRANT to match it or sink into insignificance.

According to their well-settled custom, the enemy proclaims one intention. GRANT himself, in a public speech made during his late journey, has notified the country that, whereas "SHERMAN had scotched the tail in Georgia, he was on his way to crush the head of the rebellion in Virginia." What is of more importance, he has brought up the James River fifty thousand new troops. It is true that they will hardly do more than make up the depletion of the last two months. It is also true that they are troops of the very meanest description—substitutes, the crimped levies, the refuse of the Yankee army. But they are not brought here in mass, except to be employed immediately. The blow must be struck within the next three weeks, or it cannot be struck at all. Even success would be useless for the election, unless obtained in the coming month.

But it is useless to enumerate the proofs of the proposition, which no intelligent observer can treat as doubtful, that the final struggle for Virginia is about to be made below Petersburgh; and perhaps, too, in the Valley. Only one fear clouds the reflecting minds. It is not the fear that our Generals will be found unequal to their duty, or that our armies are insufficient. It is a fear arising from the past conduct of our central military authority on every such crisis. Just when the scale trembles, just when the tiger is about to spring, just when the enemy's columns are about to emerge from the mist, that have hitherto been their chosen moments to disintegrate our forces, and attempt insignificant conquests a hundred miles away, LONGSTREET was sent to threaten Knoxville when GRANT was about to bound on Lookout Mountain.

An army was distinguishing itself before Little Washington while BUTLER was landing at Bermuda Hundred. BRECKINRIDGE was ordered out of the Valley when HUNTER was about entering it. Recollections like these crowd upon the mind and painfully oppress it now. This species of strategy, so often occurring, is the sole fear of the army and country at this moment. But at this time, at least, we tremble before shadows. Some personages in history have been styled worse than the untaught, because they were unteachable; but their existence may be doubted. By such stern lessons as the Confederate authorities have received they must have learned at least this much—that troops must be concentrated in a country at stake, not sent out of it.

### SHERMAN'S LETTERS.

*From the Examiner, Sept. 22.*

It is idle to treat seriously these vaporings o Yankee generals. We cannot expect them to show greater appreciation of justice or more correct understanding of the nature of government than their statesmen and divines. In common with them, they reason upon the assumption that there are no rights except those of the Yankee nation, and that every individual or nation who is an obstacle to their progress should be cut off. This moral obliquity renders it as impossible to reason with them, as to argue with a blind man of colors. We may wonder at their crimes, and study their atrocities as the abnormal action of a diseased organism; but we cannot discuss matters to the understanding of which a due comprehension of the elementary principles of morality and humanity is prerequisite.

General HOOD's answer to the coarse and vulgar insolence of SHERMAN is in good taste. He correctly remarks that his business is to defend his country in the field, not to answer threadbare arguments and trite vulgarity which the prurient ambition of this aspiring candidate for literary and statesmenlike fame impels him to clothe in abusive language. Though the discussion of exhausted themes is productive of no particular benefit, yet we may rest contented with the result. DAHLGREN made as complete a failure with the pen as he had previously done with the sword. Should SHERMAN's future exploits in his proper field correspond to his present performance, and his fighting be no better than his writing, our cause will be hopeful in Georgia.

### GRANT'S CALL FOR ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND MEN.

*From the Examiner, Sept. 22.*

What a tribute to LEE's invincible band, that dwindled as the enemy believes, from their comparatively meagre numbers originally, to the skeleton of an army—half fed, worn down, incapable of being reënforced, as the enemy continually assert, it should require, after the vast odds they had at first to confront, after the heavy additions made to their adversary as the campaign progressed, one hundred thousand more men, in GRANT's opinion, to enable him to overcome them. No compliment to the matchless skill of LEE or to the incomparable valor of his troops, from those of us who hold both in the highest appreciation, has ever equalled this involuntary and unconscious tribute from his antagonist. We may well afford hereafter to be silent and let facts such as these speak the praises of those who are beyond the praise of words. From this cry of GRANT for more men, we may form, too, some conception of the fearful havoc his legions have suffered. What need of more men, what use, indeed, could he make of them, but to replace the hecatombs sent to the realm of Dis by the vengeful arms of our defenders. The Army of Northern Virginia has been from the first, to the intruding ruffians who have sought to enslave and despoil Virginia, like an avenging Fate. It has bleached whole leagues of her soil with their bones. GRANT may get his hundred thousand men, and the process will still go on. Their blood will manure the land their footsteps desecrate. It is the will of Providence, which nothing can avert. So let it be.

## FROM GEORGIA.

*From the Richmond Examiner, Sept. 22.*

Persons from Atlanta who have "enjoyed" several days' observation and inquiry since the enemy occupied the place, report the force of SHERMAN now there as consisting of three distinct armies, divided into ten army corps, and embracing, altogether, a strength of nearly one hundred and twenty thousand. They give the number and position of these armies as follows:

Army of the Cumberland, commanded by Gen. SCHOFIELD, quartered at Decatur, twenty to thirty thousand strong.

Army of Mississippi, commanded by Gen. SMITH, at East Point, twenty to thirty thousand strong.

Army of Tennessee, commanded by Gen. THOMAS, quartered in Atlanta, fifty to sixty thousand strong.

Owing to the "armistice" nothing in the way of military movements is going on. But a correspondent writes:

It is said to be SHERMAN's plan, after allowing his troops a little rest, to push forward three separate columns—one against Macon, one against Augusta, and one against Montgomery; at least this is the plan which some of his minor officers understood would be carried out. *Sherman is now running eight trains daily to and from Chattanooga.* Already many warehouses in the city are filled with commissary, quartermaster and ordnance stores, and the immense railroad passenger depot is so crammed with them that the trains are discharged outside of the house. *Before the ten days' armistice is over, Atlanta will be full to repletion of military stores.*

The Yankees must have been very short of provender for their horses and mules, for all the stock which those with whom I conversed saw were worn down to perfect skeletons, and those used in conveying the exiles to Rough and Ready could scarcely perform the duty imposed upon them.

A correspondent writes from Atlanta:

"The Yankees have commenced the work of fortifying the city upon a more extensive scale than the works which we erected to keep them out. The city is being rapidly filled with quartermaster and commissary stores, and the sutlers are doing a land-office business upon Whitehall-street.

The Trout House and Washington Hall have been reopened under the auspices of adventurous Yankee landlords. A Yankee Colonel and his mistress are doing the honors at the Trout House. Gen. SLOCUM, who is the commandant of the post, is installed in the fine residence of Mr. DABNEY; and Gen. SHERMAN has ensconced himself in Mr. NEAL's residence, near the City Hall.

Gen. SHERMAN did not reach Atlanta himself until last Thursday. He was escorted into the city by a military procession, with any amount of music and flags, and was serenaded by the various army bands all night long.

The Macon *Confederate* says of the exiles from Atlanta, that are coming into our lines:

Rough and Ready, the point at which, by the terms of the armistice, SHERMAN is to deliver the expelled citizens of Atlanta who elect to come South, is eleven miles from Atlanta. The distance from Rough and Ready to the point in our lines to which our trains are running, is about sixteen and one-half miles, over which distance, the exiles, with their effects, will be hauled in Gen. HOOD's wagons. They will then take the cars and proceed south.

The first train of Atlanta exiles arrived in Macon Wednesday morning. They were robbed of all their household furniture, jewels and slaves before being sent into our lines.

Among the Atlanta refugees is the lady of Judge LYONS. SHERMAN called upon her in person, and stated that he wanted her house for his headquarters; that if she would leave her furniture he would take care of it and see that she got it all back. He expressed regret at not meeting the Judge, and *kindly advised her not to stop at Griffin, Macon, Milledgeville or Augusta, as his army would soon hold those places, and subject her to further annoyance.*

The press of Georgia are by no means dispirited by the fall of Atlanta. The Columbus (Georgia) *Times*, speaking of the military situation, says:

Things look pretty gloomy, to be sure; but they are not desperate yet, and if our soldiers will keep up their spirits and fight as they do in Virginia, as they do in Texas, as they did at the opening of the war. SHERMAN may be whipped and badly whipped yet. After all, the enemy cannot be said to hold more than fourteen counties out of the hundred and thirty (?) of the State. During the Revolutionary war the British might be said to hold every county in the State, and Savannah to boot.

"But Atlanta has fallen!" Well, so has Knoxville and Memphis, and Jackson and Vicksburgh, and New-Orleans and Little Rock, and a hundred other towns and villages; but we are not conquered yet. Who ever heard of such a fuss being made over the fall of a twenty-year old town, three hundred miles in the interior of a State, *as we and the Yankees are making* over the evacuation of Atlanta? If we, of Georgia and Alabama, will do our duty and the President will do his, we will make Atlanta a furnace to SHERMAN yet.

A letter from Lovejoy's station, dated the 15th inst., says:

"The banished citizens of Atlanta continue to arrive. Some five hundred families have already come through. Many of them report the most deplorable condition of the Atlanta populace. About one-half of the populace elected to go to Tennessee, and the rest were coming, or preparing to come, south. Scarcely any of them saved anything but a few articles of clothing and furniture—the remainder of the household goods having been sacrificed to the insatiable Moloch of invasion. The Federal soldiery, though not permitted to commit personal outrage, were insulting to a degree. One venerable lady relates that a Cerulean shouted to her in the street, in unmistakable New England twang:

'Where you going—North?'

'No, sir—seen enough of the North—we are going South!'

'Then you are going to h—l,' ejaculated the polite puppy.

'Well,' was the redoubtable dame's rejoinder, 'if we do, old SHERMAN will have a chance to flank us out of it, for he is mighty certain to get there first.'

"SHERMAN, with characteristic cunning, would permit none of the younger men of the town to come south of his lines, and ordered them all in the opposite direction."

### GOV. BROWN'S ORDER WITHDRAWING THE MILITIA.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
MILLEDGEVILLE, Sept. 10, 1864.

*To the Militia composing the First Division:*

I have this day withdrawn you from the command of Gen. J. B. HOOD. You entered the service for the defence of Atlanta. That city has, for the time, fallen into the hands of the enemy. The campaign against it is now at an end. Most of you entered the service with but little preparation, leaving important interests to suffer, expecting to return home in a few weeks. You have borne the fatigue and dangers of the campaign with manly firmness and heroic valor, and have won for the Georgia Militia a proud name in history. The fall of Atlanta leaves the State exposed to further invasion. The enemy will fortify that place—accumulate supplies, and prepare for a Winter campaign against Macon and other interior points, which, if taken, will leave many of our homes and loved ones within his lines, and expose the homes of others to the ravages of his ranks. To prevent this it may soon again be necessary for you to lift your strong arms to repel the advance. In the meantime, it is due to you that an opportunity be given you to put your houses in order, and provide as best you can for the future wants of those dependent on you. One of the important crops of the State now needs attention, or a large quantity of syrup will be lost, which is of great value. It is also due that you have an opportunity to return home and bring to the front with you, any and all who are subject and have avoided or refused to take their just part in the dangers and hardships which you have endured.

I therefore hereby order and direct that each and every officer and soldier in the division have a furlough of thirty days. I further order that all persons over the age of fifty years be detailed, until further orders, to perform necessary patrol duty at home, and to arrest and send forward, when the division returns to the field, all who do not report. All details of persons under fifty years of age, for patrol service at home, are hereby revoked, and the men over fifty years of age are directed to take their places, and will remain at home as long as they faithfully discharge the duties above mentioned. If they neglect them they will be ordered back to the field. All details and furloughs to remain at home granted by any Aid-de-camp or officer except from these Headquarters, are hereby declared void, and those who hold them are required to report with the division at the end of thirty days. All furloughs granted at the Headquarters to persons in Confederate employment upon the certificate of the head of any one of the Confederate departments in Georgia, are to remain in force until further orders, as well as all details of physicians and millers, heretofore made upon the application of the Justices of the interior courts of their respective counties.

As furloughs could always be obtained with much less difficulty, if every man would return at the time designated, and it is very important that the division reassemble in its full strength at the time appointed, it is not expected that any will be absent at roll-call. All who are thus absent will be considered as deserters. Each company is expected to assemble at the Court-house or some other place agreed upon, in the county of its location, on the day before it is necessary to start to the front, at the end of the furlough, and the Captain will detail men to go after, and bring up to the front all who do not report. The company is expected to see to it that every man subject accompanies them back or is brought immediately under guard. It is reported that many persons in the cities of the States have avoided service by uniting with what are usually called local companies since the date of my proclamation of the 9th of July last, ordering all the militia of the State under fifty years of age into active service.

As it is unjust to those who have undergone the hazards and fatigues of the late campaign, that these men should in this way avoid service at the point of danger, and as a distinguished Judge is reported to have decided that the members of those local companies, where not upon active duty, are not subject to military law as Confederate soldiers in service—which decision seems to be founded in law and common sense—I further order that the militia who are now at the front from those counties, on their return, at the expiration of their furloughs, bring with them, under arrest, if necessary, all persons subject, who were not members of said companies on the 9th of July, together with all persons who remain at home attending to their ordinary business under Confederate exemptions or details, who have not exemptions granted as above-mentioned. These orders, so far as they relate to the militia now in service, will be executed by Maj.-Gen. G. W. SMITH, who will give all orders necessary to carry them into practical effect.

At the end of thirty days, the division will reassemble at Macon. JOSEPH E. BROWN.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### YANKEE OUTRAGES IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The following is an extract of a letter from Camden County, North Carolina:

"The Yankees have just made a raid out here, committing the most fiendish acts of cruelty upon the people. They were not satisfied with subsisting upon the people, carrying of horses, &c., but they burned some fifteen or twenty houses, turning the defenceless families out of doors, with a total loss of furniture, clothing, &c. Many of the ladies, having secured their money and jewelry about their persons, were seized and forcibly robbed. Some of the citizens were badly beaten for trying to defend their wives from insult."

### WHEELER'S CAVALRY RAID.

Among the many jokes to which WHEELER's cavalry raid has given rise, nothing is better than this in a letter from HOOD's army: "The boys in camp, who are always very severe in their criticism upon the cavalry when a failure occurs, say that WHEELER, in his detour from Dalton toward Knoxville, was on his way to tear up the railroad between Lynchburgh and Richmond, and was only deterred from doing so by a dispatch from JEFF. DAVIS requesting the General to spare it."

### WARRIORS IN CHARIOTS.

The LaGrange (Tenn.) *Bulletin* says: "We heard a little incident related in reference to the Alabama militia the other day, which shows the laxity of military discipline about Opelika. A captain of a cavalry company reported about ninety men for duty every morning, and on an occasion of parade, the colonel asked him why he did not parade more than twenty-six men. "The fact is," says the captain, "there are about seventy of my men who have reported here in buggies, and there are only this number properly equipped." We suppose these meelish have read of the style of the ancients who went to war in chariots, and are only imitating the ancients as nearly as they can.

### GEN. MORGAN'S HORSE.

The Richmond *Dispatch* states that when Gen. MORGAN was killed he had in his possession four valuable horses. The finest of these he rode in his last march, and he was captured in Greenville when the General fell. The three others were sold at Abingdon, Virginia, on Tuesday last, at public outcry. One was a bay saddle horse, and the others a pair of blacks, well matched. They were sold separately, and brought respectively, the bay one thousand six hundred and seventy-five dollars, and the others two thousand one hundred dollars and two thousand dollars. Neither horse sold for much more than half his real value.

### NOT VERY THANKFUL FOR BIBLES.

*From the Savannah Republican.*

Our Northern brethren seem to have the Christian spirit of the Spaniards who first settled America. WASHINGTON IRVING relates, in his *Knickerbocker History of New-York*, that the pious Spaniards, after preparing the Indians for Heaven, immediately sent them there, by shooting them, burning them, pouring hot lead down their throats, and other such mild measures. The New-York Bible Society is trying to fit us for Heaven, and the Yankee Generals propose to send us there.

The Selma *Mississippian*, of the 16th, says:

Sixteen thousand copies of the Bible and Testament arrived in Selma yesterday evening, en route for HOOD's army. They are the first installment of fifty thousand presented the troops of the Confederate States by the American Bible Society at New-York!

### CONFEDERATE GENERALS.

*From the Richmond Enquirer.*

The Lynchburgh *Virginian* thus points out the folly of those who impair the confidence of the army by assuming that its fortunes would have been different under a different Commander:

"When, under such circumstances as exist in the Georgia army, the soldiers institute comparisons unfavorable to their Commanding General; and, above all, when they feel that the lives of their brave comrades have been 'sacrificed' for naught, the spirit of disaffection toward a Government that condemns them to the reign of incompetency, may 'manifest' itself in a way that will be fatal to our hopes."

Upon this subject we cannot help remarking one apparent difference between the army and people of the West and our own. There has been much complaint of the Generals in the West. None, we think, of those assigned us here. These Western Generals have stalked grimly across the stage, like the line of Banquo. Sidney Johnston, Floyd, Beauregard, Bragg, Pemberton, Johnston, Hood. Do none of these men suit the army or people of the West? Our armies have been driven back on the Western line, from Donaldson to —— where the enemy choose to stop. Here we have had but few Generals, but there has been no parties, no complaints. We have accepted and sustained every commander that has been assigned us. And they have all been successful. One of them, at least, who had been relieved in the West, has been invariably triumphant here. We have backed the Government and sustained the generals. We are still within cannon sound of the first invasion. We do not claim to be braver men or better patriots than the people of the West, but we may claim that we are more easily satisfied, and have lost less territory. Somehow we do not run into military parties here. If an officer is successful we have no desire to see any one else in his place, because he might, perhaps, do better. Our only use for generals is to whip the enemy. If they can do that we are content. If they cannot we have no interest in their personal reputation, which makes us a partisan to vindicate or reinstate them. Possibly our Western friends expect too much. Possibly their ideal standard of military genius is too high. They must be patient, earnest, enduring and indulgent. We need concession and concentration as much in war as peace. We must accept the situation as it is, not complain because it is not as we would have it. Our Western friends must sustain HOOD, JOHNSTON, HARDEE, BRAGG. Yes, BRAGG—much as they complained of him—if either of these officers be appointed to command them.

### GOVERNMENT IMPRESSMENTS.

*From the Richmond Examiner, Sept. 16.*

The managing proprietor of one of our first-class hotels returned the other day from a tour over fourteen counties of North Carolina, in quest of flour to supply the wants of his hotel. He found flour plenty and cheap at $125 and $150 per barrel, and had no difficulty in negotiating for its purchase. He secured fifty barrels, and negotiated for its delivery at the railroad station for shipment to Richmond. But no sooner did the flour touch the depot than the hawks of the impressment agents swooped down upon it and "gobbled" the whole of it. It was in vain that the hotel caterer presented an order from the Secretary of War, authorizing him to ship flour to Richmond, and guaranteeing the flour protection from impressment while *in transitu*. The agent's hawks presented a more recent order, signed by NORTHROP, Commissary General, who is a greater man than the Secretary of War; therefore there was no release for the flour, and it went the way of hundreds of other barrels that enterprising citizens have been endeavoring to transport to the Richmond market. Such conduct upon the part of the impressment agents is an outrage upon the rights of citizens, but it will not be checked.

### THE ONLY ALTERNATIVE.

*From the Selma (Ala.) Reporter.*

Atlanta having fallen, it may not be long until this section of Alabama is overrun by the infernal raiders of SHERMAN's army. They will come like infuriated demons to burn, pillage, and devastate. We have no alternative, as patriots, but to arm ourselves to the teeth and calmly await their coming. We may have to quit our homes and sacrifice our household gods—nay, we may have to suffer the loss of all our property, but we must fight them to the death, though they be poured upon us in legions, like the frogs of Egypt. To good and pure men death is a welcome boon if it comes in the place of dishonor.

### THE FREQUENCY OF FIRES IN RICHMOND.

*From the Richmond Sentinel Sept. 24.*

The conflagration which have filled our nights with alarm for some time past, demand more adequate and energetic efforts at prevention than have yet been adopted. Whether due to a mania which seems at times to come over the evil-disposed, or to schemes of theft, and whether the actors are depraved whites, or vicious blacks, it does seem that a proper degree of vigor and address would succeed in detecting and arresting at least some of the culprits, and handing them over to the utmost severities of the law, which they so richly deserve.

A noticeable feature of these fires is, that they occur in most, if not all instances, not far from midnight. This may afford a hint as to the classes who are probably playing incendiary. The comparatively early hour does not point to the habitual nightwalkers. A house-burner will probably choose an hour which seems late to him. Vicious youths, who are allowed the freedom of the streets in search of excitement until amusement hours are over, and who are not missed or expected at home till midnight, may think it a fine thing, ere they retire, to alarm a sleeping city. The houses selected for their performances are such as are easy of ignition, and quickly in flames; so that they do not need to wait long for their sport.

But the wonder is why none of them are detected, and why the fired houses are often as bright as a bonfire before the flames are discovered. Often when the alarm is first sounded the city is already illuminated. Surely the watchmen are not asleep so early as midnight. Our good Mayor has offered $1,000 reward to any who shall bring an incendiary to justice. This is very well. But we should be more encouraged if the night police could be moved to greater vigilance, or their number increased if they are now too few. If we could have that diligent observation and shrewd sagacity which we are accustomed to expect of professional policemen and detectives, we do not think it would be possible to reduce Richmond to ashes before an arrest was made.

If these fires are thus to continue, we do not know what better the citizens can do, than to organize on each square, for their own watch and guard. The night might be divided into a sufficient number of reliefs to make the task supportable, and then when one did lie down to sleep, it would be without the fear of waking to find his dwelling wrapped in flames. The robberies, too, which have been performed with such impunity, would be arrested by this home-guard. Carts could not then drive up to a dwelling or a store at midnight, and load without being seen.

We take it for granted that we shall catch some of our house-burners, very soon; we trust the very next performer. When caught, let him, if not shot down in the act, be visited with the law's utmost rigors. It is only thus that such characters can be made to comprehend the enormity of their conduct.

# THE AMERICAN QUESTION IN ENGLAND.

## English Opinion on the Prospects of Peace—The Anglo-Rebel Organs in Favor of McClellan.

## SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

### THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

*From the London Times of Sept. 14.*

One of the bloodiest battles of the Peninsular War was fought after peace had been concluded, and it seems as if the great American struggle would be crowned with a similar superfluity of carnage. While the most powerful party in the North was proclaiming its abomination of the war and its resolute demand for peace, the Northern armies in Virginia and Georgia were engaged in the most obstinate and sanguinary conflicts. In Virginia the advantage remained with the Confederates, who had been the assailants; in Georgia the Federals, if the occupation of Atlanta is truly reported, may claim the credit of the day. But, though Atlanta may at last have been occupied, the covering army has not been routed, and a successful combination of Confederate forces threatens SHERMAN with serious embarrassment. At Mobile Admiral FARRAGUT is displaying that tenacity of purpose which has characterized the Federal tactics throughout the present campaign, and, if his progress be slow, he exhibits at least no signs of discouragement. But in the meanwhile a voice has gone forth which may still the thunder of the cannon. The Chicago Convention has not only declared the principles on which the great Democratic party is prepared to act, but has demanded, in the name of the people, that negotiations shall be immediately instituted for the suspension of arms. An armistice at once, a conference as soon as possible—these are the cries now resounding through the States of the North; and unless they can be disregarded—which is not easy to suppose—we may relieve ourselves from the trouble of further speculations on the events of the war.

We trust the public will admit that they have not been misguided by our comments on this obstinate contest. The great fact which we asserted from the first, is now placed beyond reach of controversy. We said that the North could never subdue the South, and the North has now proclaimed the same conclusion. After three years of the most desperate efforts, in which no expenditure has been spared and no tactics have been left untried, a preponderating section of the Northern people have *put on record before the would their deliberate conviction that the policy of war is mistaken and hopeless, and that it must be superseded by a policy of conciliation and compromise.* This is the declaration made by a party presumed to be unquestionably the strongest in the State, and the expression of the principle has been intrusted not to a successful or triumphant soldier, but to a General *who was the first to discover the impracticability of the object on which his countrymen were bent.*

We think it probable that the Chicago resolutions will be adopted, and that an armistice will be proposed. In that event, *will the South enter the convention of the States without a stipulation, expressed or reserved, for the recognition of its national independence?* It seems almost impossible to think so, for, in that case, the South would be simply surrendering all it has fought for, at the very moment when success appeared most sure. On condition of reëntering the Union, the Confederates might have dictated their own terms in the very first year of the war. At that time President LINCOLN was not committed to the principles of the Abolitionists, and his avowed policy was Union—without Slavery, if possible, but Union on any terms. Over and over again the Federals allowed it to be seen, that if the Southerners would but shake hands once more they might do with Slavery as they pleased. It was only as the strife became embittered that extreme views prevailed. The other day, in conformity with these views, Mr. LINCOLN met the envoys of the South with a demand not only for the reconstruction of the Union but the abolition of Slavery. His terms were rejected, but what will the South say when the former condition is tendered without the latter? The logic of facts would teach us that it would, either openly or by reservation, be rejected still; for if the Confederates refused such terms when threatened with the untried power of the North, how can they accept them when, by the confession of the Northerners themselves, that power has been tried in vain? The Federals have failed in their endeavors to coerce the Confederates into reunion, *and they have acknowledged their failure.* The Confederates have fought heroically for their national independence and have proved their ability to maintain it. On what ground, therefore, or with what expectations of success can they now be asked to yield what they have been fighting for to the very men who have been unable to wrest it from them?

It appears to us more probable that the Democrats should have disguised their genuine policy than that the the people of the South should have evinced any readiness to compromise. The Chicago Convention professed to stand by the Union as stoutly as the Republicans themselves, but that resolution probably expresses little more than the reluctance of the North to part finally with a darling idea, and the natural unwillingness of a political party to alarm the public by the premature confession of an unwelcome truth. We can very well understand why the Democrats at Chicago should shrink from blurting out the fact that the South must go free, but we cannot understand why the South, with success in its very grasp, should forego the condition for which it first took up arms, and on which it has perseveringly insisted through three terrible years of trial. It is more likely that the Armistice will be the first step towards a perception of the truth; that the North, after finding that the South cannot be coerced, will find also that it cannot be persuaded, and that the reflection encouraged by the interval will gradually induce the Federal States to relinquish what they cannot obtain rather than recur to what has already been proved a hopeless and ruinous struggle for it.

### SEYMOUR—M'CLELLAN.

*From the London Times. Sept. 12.*

There are, no doubt, in the Democratic party in America, many persons who still believe that Mr. LINCOLN's mistake has been one, not of ends, but of means, and that he might have obtained the preservation of the Union had he sought it by other means than war and devastation. There are, no doubt, many other members of the Democratic party who, while they believe in their heart of hearts that the Union is hopelessly and irretrievably gone, have committed themselves so far to a policy exclusively devoted to its preservation, that they insist upon adopting it in words, while they are perfectly prepared to put it aside in practice; and there is, we believe, a much larger party than either of these who have long given up the preservation of the Union as hopeless, and whose whole object is to put an end to the Civil War on the most favorable terms that can be obtained. *As far as political declarations go, we should suppose that Gen. McClellan ought to be ranked in the second and Gov. Seymour in the third of these classes, though we doubt not that these apparently important theoretical differences will be soon fused and annihilated* in the progress of the contest for the Presidency.

We see every reason to congratulate the friends of humanity and of common sense on the resolutions arrived at by the Chicago Convention. In Gen. MCCLELLAN we have, *if not exactly a "Young Napoleon,"* at any rate a man of modesty, caution and discretion, who has shown himself in the darkest hour of his country's destiny equally adverse from a military despotism in his own person and allowing its establishment by others. There is reason to believe that the liberties of the American people are safe in his hands, and that, when every principle of the Constitution has been trampled under foot by military violence, is of itself no trifling recommendation. *Gen. McClellan has not proved himself a great soldier, he has not acted in the political struggles of the day with all the vigor and promptitude* which, as it seems to us, the occasion demanded; but that he must have played his part with no ordinary discretion and good sense, is sufficiently proved by the unanimous support which he has commanded in times so critical and amid opinions hitherto so divergent.

### PEACE VISIONS—WILL THE SOUTH RE-ENTER THE UNION?

*From the Index (Rebel Organ.)*

The vision of peace is not a mirage. It is the real view of solid land, full of promises of future prosperity, and with ample space for Federals and Confederates. There are two approaches to it—one marked out by foolish pride, and counseled by political knavery, which leads to certain destruction; the other, which it requires only common honesty and a patriotic purpose to find with ease and safety. In plain words, and dropping metaphors, the North, the aggressor in this war, and by whom, therefore, the first advance must be made, has two courses open. It may say to the South, "We are still able to prolong this war; we do not even yet abandon all hope of eventual success; but the war was undertaken under a fatal misapprehension of its true conditions, and even success could not now give us what it was undertaken for. While, therefore, we have still the power to inflict further injury, we recognize our error, and offer you a fair and honorable peace." To which the South would reply—"the continent is large enough for us both. Since we must occupy it jointly, I for my part will not be a bad neighbour. All our former troubles arose from our being artificially linked together by a tie which chafed us both. This broken, there is no cause left why we should not live side by side in mutual peace and harmony. It is true I owe you no favors, but neither do I to the rest of the world; and if I have any favors to bestow, they will belong to that power which first recognizes my just rights, based upon the logic of historical facts and the principles of government for which your fathers and mine fought the same battles." There would be dignity and self-respect in such language from the North to the South, and there would be good faith and sincerity in such a reply from the South.

Or the North may address the South somewhat after the fashion that the plotter of a villainy slyly pokes his expected accomplices in the ribs: "We, the Democrats, are now in the ascendancy. The Republicans, silly fanatics, were such imbeciles, and got so drunk with the unaccustomed nectar of patronage and office, that the country turned them out in a fit of disgust, and we, your old allies, are now the North. Come back to us, and give us votes in the Senate and in the House, for without it they may come in again when the people forget their nausea. There, now, we will hang a few of them, if that pleases you, or at least so frighten the whole lot that ABE shall cut his jokes in Exeter Hall, and BUTLER seek the tender mercies of London brewers, and every cheap hotel in all Europe be filled with New-England orators and contractors. Have Slavery, and any guarantees for it you may want. Have your own way in everything. Only do, do come back into the Union." To which the South will reply: "Democrats of the North, who hold this language, you are self-seekers, and time-servers, and I know you of old. You possess not public virtue enough among you even to have a conviction, either right or wrong. It is such professions as those you now make which delayed separation for twenty years only to make it irremediable at last, and it is your lack of straightforwardness and moral courage which has caused the inevitable event to be accompanied by this horrible effusion of blood. You have fitly selected as your representative a man who says one thing in private and another in public, and who neither in public nor in private dare speak his own mind, if he have one. You, who profess to ascribe the failures of LINCOLN, not to Southern valor, but to the *incapacity of his chosen Generals, proclaim the impersonation of failure, McClellan, who when at the head of armies wrote dispatches only less lying and bombastic than Pope's*—who, with no better fortune than GRANT's, *cannot claim Grant's boldness nor his power of sustaining the spirits of his men*—and who, worst of all, still draws his pay as a General in the army for Southern subjugation. You, who profess to uphold the Constitution and the rights of the States, select as your standard-bearer the man who first, at LINCOLN's bidding, set the Constitution at defiance, and trampled the rights of a sovereign State under foot—MCCLELLAN, the pliant tool for the arrest of the Maryland Legislature, and the military occupation of that unfortunate State. You may deceive the people of the North, but you cannot deceive the people of the South. The best Southern blood was not shed to establish a party, but to vindicate a nation."

When the nominee and the "platform" of the Chicago Convention are known, our readers will be able to judge which of these two courses the North means to pursue. If the first, then in a few months there will be a lasting peace between North and South, such a one as will command the respect of European powers and deride the cowardly and wicked policy which has obtained a secret bearing in cabinets, though its advocates shrink from the infamy of its open avowal. If, on the other hand, the nominee of the Chicago Convention shall be MCCLELLAN—or whoever shall be the nominee—if its "platform" be simply a string of patriotic common-places, borrowed from Fourth of July orations—then the last hope of salvation for the North as an empire will have been sacrificed to the Fetish worship of the Union, and there will be no peace. The South will *not accept an armistice without its necessary concomitant — the raising of the blockade.* It will not go into a convention of the States with a lie on its lips. The war must go on, the South growing stronger, the North weaker. *When peace at last shall come, it will no longer be a peace between equals, but a peace extorted at the point of the sword in smouldering Northern cities*—a peace made with individual States or groups of States separated from the rest; and, instead of two allied powers taking the place of the extinct Union, there will be several, of which the South will be the most compact and the strongest.

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ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner RANNEY on the body of a young man, aged sixteen years, named JOHN LOVELL, who was accidentally drowned on Thursday while fishing in the dock at the foot of Fifty-seventh-street, North River. Deceased resided at No. 351 West Forty-ninth-street. He was a young man of much promise and very respectably connected.

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## THE ST. SIMONIANS.

### Interesting History of a Short-lived Sect—Sketch of its Founder—His Death.

*Correspondence of the London Times.*

PARIS, Saturday, Sept. 3.

The once celebrated Père Enfantin, the founder, or rather the restorer, of the sect called St. Simonians, in the first years of the reign of Louis Phillippe, died of apoplexy on Thursday last in Paris, in the 69th year of his age. The real founder, St. Simon, who gave his name to it, was descended from the noble family of the Counts of Vermandois, which was that also of the author of the valuable memoirs which threw so much light on the reign of Louis XIV. St. Simon conceived the project of reorganizing the sciences, and constituting social order on a new basis. He traveled much through various countries, published several works, and tried many strange and costly experiments, the only result of which was the ruin of his fortune. He was at one time reduced to such misery that he resolved on suicide. Even in this he did not succeed, and he escaped death with the loss of an eye. He resumed his labors, and by his preachings and writings gained over a few followers, such as Augustin Thierry, Auguste Comte, Olinde Rodrigues, Bazard, Enfantin, and a few others. St. Simon died in 1825, and left to his disciples the task of completing what he had begun. Enfantin, the son of a banker in Dauphiné, enter the Polytechnic School in 1813. The school was broken up on the restoration of the Bourbons, and he had to look out for some other profession than that of arms. He was employed by a wine merchant, of Romas (Drôme,) as a travelling clerk, till 1821, when he entered a banking-house, at St. Petersburgh, where he remained two years. In 1823 he returned to Paris, and was admitted as cashier in a commercial firm, and at the same time joined the Carbonari, a branch of which society had its seat in the capital. In 1825 he made the acquaintance of Olinde Rodrigues, who introduced him to St. Simon, and he soon became a convert to the religious and industrial theories of the latter. When St. Simon died his disciples continued the propagandism of their master. They began by founding a journal, *Le Producteur*, with the motto, which, for some of the disciples, has proved a truth, "The age of gold, which a stupid tradition has hitherto placed in the past, is before us." They soon got about them a good number of the pupils of the Polytechnic School, young men of letters and artists, so that when the Revolution of 1830 broke out the St. Simonian School was already established, and acknowledged as its masters Enfantin and Bazard, in whose favor Olinde Rodrigues resigned the supremacy. The formularies of the school, as the necessary consequence of its historical investigations, with a view to making mankind perfect, were—universal association founded on love, with the cessation of competition; to each one according to his capacity, and to each capacity according to his works, consequently an end to the right of inheriting; the organization of industry, consequently the end of all wars. The staff of the *Producteur*, which was conducted by Enfantin, consisted of about a dozen writers, namely, MM. Blanqui, Halevy, Bazard, Duveyrier, Buchez, Artaud, Pereire and Laurent l'Ardiche. They opened rooms in the Rue Taranne for lectures, or what they called "philosophical conferences," and began to attract notice. The July Revolution was a godsend to them. Enfantin issued a proclamation, demanding, among other things, the community of property, the formal abolition of the right of inheriting, and the liberation of women. He gave up his cashiership, occupied himself with establishing central points of propagandism in some of the principal cities of France, such as Toulouse, Montpellier Lyons, Metz, and Dijon, and organized a system of preaching in Paris. He obtained a good number of adherents by securing the services of the *Globe* newspaper, which was distributed gratuitously. The sensualism that formed a leading feature in their doctrines, as well as the novelty of them, spread the fame of the new society. The conferences held in the Rue Taranne before the July revolution assumed large proportions, Enfantin was solemnly proclaimed father of the association, which then issued from its obscure retreat to the rich and more polite and gayer quarter of the Madeline. Spacious rooms were taken in the Rue Taitbout, on the Boulevard Italiens, and there those of the disciples or novices whom nature favored with uncommon facility of words revealed to a promiscuous audience the secret of their dogmas and their glorious future. Money, too, came in for a time abundantly. One member, a banker of Paris, contributed a large sum towards the foundation of the St. Simonian family, and an application from the pontiff Enfantin to a wealthy manufacturer of the Creuzot was answered by the offer of his whole fortune. The attendance in the new place of meeting was each day more crowded, "Nothing more curious," says a writer of the period,—

"Than the spectacle of these assemblies. Round a vast hall, under a roof of glass, ran three rows of boxes. Fronting an amphitheatre, which an eager crowd filled every Sunday, on red benches, sat men of grave aspect, though young, dressed in blue, and among them a few women in white, with violet scarves. Then appeared the two supreme pontiffs, Enfantin and Bazard, conducting the preacher, when the disciples rose to receive them with a tender and respectful attitude; and amid the silence of devotion or irony, the orator began. Many listened at first with a smile on the lip and mockery in the eye; but when he had spoken, astonishment mingled with admiration pervaded the assembly, and the most sceptical could not restrain their emotion."

The regular preachers on these occasions were Barrault, Charton, Laurent and Abel Transon—names long since forgotten. The "family" established in the Rue Monsigny had rather a pleasant life of it. The St. Simonian doctrine were expounded in the midst of feasting, in which women as well as men joined. The name of "father" was given to the members of each superior degree by those of the degree lower; and the women who made part of the intellectual colony were called mothers, sisters and daughters. Between this centre and the provinces an active correspondence was kept up. From it were sent out "missionaries" to preach the gospel of St. Simon through the length and breadth of France. Among others, Jean Reynaud and Pierre Leroux—Leroux of the Triad—lit up the flame at Paris, and Lyons had good reason to remember their presence. Perfect harmony did not, however, long reign among these reformers. The missionaries exhibited signs of divergence, not only in the mode of expounding the doctrines but the doctrines themselves. Let loose from the discipline of the central pontiff, who was enthroned in the Rue Monsigny, they took certain liberties not quite orthodox, and each spoke and acted on his own inspiration. Some, like Margerin, indulged in mysticism; others, like Reynaud, preached ultra-democracy and revolution. Nor did St. Simonian publications in Paris present a homogeneous doctrine. The "Exposition," by one of the pontiffs, Bazard, differed from the "Letters on Religion and Policy" of Eugene Rodrigues. The "Five Discourses" of Transon did not square with the "Notes" of Olinde Rodrigues on marriage and divorce. M. Emile Pereire's lectures on finance and industry did not adapt themselves to the "Three Families" of Barrault; and there were some remarkable discrepancies between Pierre Leroux, Reynaud, Charton, Margerin, Cazeaux, Flachat, Duveyrier and Enfantin, in metaphysics, the arts, and political economy. The metaphysical part in particular, was found imperfect and unsatisfactory; and the public began to think that, after all, the St Simonian philosopher did not know more on the subject than Zadig—"*qui savait de la Métaphysique ce qu'on en a su dans tous les ages, c'est-à dire fort peu de chose.*" The breach grew wider and wider every day; the people who attended the preachers were scandalized or amused by the dogmas propounded by the founders of the sect; and the scenes which took place in the conventicle of the Rue Monsigny were equal to anything told of the Anabaptists. The application of the principles of St. Simonianism, as Enfantin interpreted them, was leading to conclusions respecting marriage so strange that even Bazzard, who was vice-pontiff, shrunk from them. He was a husband, and a father of a family, and had to brave the bitter reproaches of his chief because he desired that his daughter should be married according to the usual form of society. The altercations grew more frequent, and often reached extreme violence. Debates the most impassioned were continued days and nights, without cessation and without repose. Young men full of health and strength swooned away under the excitement. The excitement of others grew into ecstasy; they shouted out prophecies; and one was struck down by apoplexy, because his brethren would not admit that he was possessed by the Holy Ghost. The rumors of these nocturnal scenes, which passed with closed doors, soon get abroad among the members of the second degree, and a schism became inevitable. To arrest it a sort of hierarchy was established, and to each of the pontiffs was given a department to preside over, which, it was hoped, would prevent them from coming into collision. Enfantin was formally elected head of the St. Simonian Church; Bazard, head of dogma; and Rodrigues, head of worship. But it was all in vain. Enfantin and Bazard again came into conflict; the latter in defence of the ties which keep society together, the former for all that was the opposite. Bazard did not long survive this last scene, his strength gave way, he languished and died. Enfantin was then proclaimed sole and supreme pontiff, and he made desperate efforts to keep his followers together. Another scandalous scene occurred. A female who formed part of what was termed in St. Simonian style, the "family," reproached the pontiff in full conclave with propounding the most immoral doctrines, and the other women present joined in the reproach. Fournel protested against the conduct of the pontiff; Carnot declared that his doctrine was "the organization of adultery," and meantime, Enfantin issued a manifesto to his 40,000 adherents in France. He had tried to regulate the relations of individuals between themselves, to free woman from her enthralment, to raise up the *prolétaire* from his prostration, and "to sanctify mankind in their labors and in their pleasures." His object had been to dispossess the Church, without, however touching the State, and by way of transition to the new order of things he had demanded the abolition of collateral succession, and the institution of joint stock banks (limited) of labor. He now informed his disciples that the new dogma was incarnated in him alone, and that he had become the "living law and Messiah." He proclaimed the great St. Simonian family constituted at last, with community of goods and chattels. He spent large sums during the Winter of 1832 in luxurious banquets, with the view of finding the female Messiah to complete, in St. Simonian phrase, the "social individual." He fixed his abode, in company with forty or fifty associates, on a property which belonged to his family at Menilmonitant, and there organized his model community. It was divided into groups of laborers; they wore a particular costume, and let their beards grow; and they divided their time between manual labor, religious conferences and symbolical ceremonies. Enfantin, who displayed on his breast in large letters the word "Père," or father, superintended, preached, wrote articles for the prints that defended his doctrines, composed mystic hymns—which nobody, not even himself, could understand—and dictated definitions for the guidance of his followers, such as "God is all that is; all is in Him; all is by Him. Each of us lives by His life, for He is all that is. The supreme word—the infinitessimal word is resolved in art by words, and out of art by symbols. The sage translates it in formularies, and the working man in limited forms." While Father Enfantin was indulging his dream of attaining the pontifical supremacy of the world, and replying to the attacks and sarcasms of those who had fallen off from him, such as Carnot, Reynaud and others, he was rudely interrupted by notice of a prosecution by the Government for holding illegal meetings, and outraging public morals. His trial took place before the Assize Court of Paris, when he complained bitterly that his demand to be defended by two females, his disciples, was not granted. The trial lasted two days. He was convicted, and sentenced to a year's imprisonment. This was a fatal blow to the St. Simonians, who dispersed in all directions to seek their fortune. Louis Philippe had the cruelty to abridge Enfantin's term of punishment. He left for Egypt with a dozen or so of his disciples, and regulated them for three years. He then returned to France, and the late supreme pontiff of the St. Simonians set up a posting establishment near Lyons. In 1841 he was appointed member of a scientific commission to Algeria, and in 1845 became director of the Lyons railway. In November, 1848, he founded the journal *Le Crédit*, with the view of reconciling political reform with his old utopias. The *Crédit* lingered for a year and a half, and died. From 1850 till his death he filled a high position in the direction of the Lyons and Mediterranean Railroad.

Enfantin published several pamphlets and volumes on his favorite theories, besides his numerous articles in newspapers. Five or six years ago he entered into a discussion with the celebrated Jesuit preacher, Père Felix, who had alluded to Socialist doctrines in one of his sermons at Notre Dame; and about eight or ten months ago had a sharp correspondence with M. Miche Chevalier and M. Pereire, who had formerly been among his disciples.

Enfantin was a man of a noble presence, with finely-formed and expressive features. He was gentle and insinuating in manner, and possessed a calm, graceful and winning delivery. His gifts must have been rare to produce the effect he did, though but for a short time, upon men of education and high ability. He professed to retain his peculiar opinions to the last. Many of his followers have long since, at least in practice, recanted these inconvenient doctrines. They who were too liberal to live under the constitutional monarchy of July are proud to serve the Napoleonian *régime*, and they who denounced the Orleanist devices to beguile men of their independence very willingly accept all the titles, the honors, and the wealth which an absolute Government can bestow.

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### Complimentary Order from Gen. Hancock.

The following complimentary order has been issued by Gen. HANCOCK:

HEADQUARTERS, SECOND ARMY CORPS,
BEFORE PETERSBURG, Sept. 17.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 30.—The Major-General Commanding takes great pleasure in expressing to the command his gratification with the good conduct of troops engaged in the successful affair of the morning of the 10th inst., resulting in the dislodgement and capture of a considerable portion of the enemy's picket line, which had for a long time been in too close proximity to our lines. The troops immediately engaged were the Ninety-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Col. BILES commanding, and the Twentieth Indiana Volunteers and Second United States Sharpshooters, under Lieut.-Col. MIEKLE, all of Gen. DE TROBRIAND's brigade of MOTT's division.

To Gen. MOTT, who directed the whole operation, and to Gen. DE TROBRIAND, who was particularly charged with its execution, and to the officers and men of the regiments mentioned, the thanks of the Major-General are accorded.

Great credit is also due to Capt. W. G. Harrower, Eighty-sixth New-York Volunteers, commanding the picket during the following night, under whose direction the new line was strengthened and properly connected.

The Major-General commanding sincerely regrets the death of Lieut.-Col. MIEKEL, Twentieth Indiana, and Lieut. ELLSLER, Ninety-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers; also the wounding and death of a number of brave officers and enlisted men.

Those men who became detached during the night, remaining among the enemy's pickets during the following day, refusing to surrender and returning to their command at night, are thought worthy of particular mention. By order of
Maj.-Gen. HANCOCK.
W. P. WILSON, Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

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### Gen. Rosecrans.

### HOW HE DEALS WITH REBEL FEMALES.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF MISSOURI,
ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 18, 1864.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 259.—I. The papers in the case of Miss SUE M. BRYANT, of Boonville, showing that she wrote a letter, sending her never-dying love to the bushwhackers," and prayed God to bless them in all their wise undertakings; that she subsequently denied under oath having any sympathy for them; that from her friends' letters in her behalf she had evidently persuaded them to believe she was arrested merely for wearing and displaying colours which were meant to proclaim her an enemy of her State and country, which she must have known to be untrue.

That she moreover avowed her will to give aid and comfort to the enemies of the State and country in which she was reared, and which protects her parents and herself. She is, therefore, unworthy of credence, or to reside in the country. But, in consideration of her youth, sex, and the worth of her friends, who wish to save her from ruin, on the high road to which she has so evidently and early entered, the Commanding General directs that she be permitted to return to her friends on her oath and adequate security for her future good behaviour.

The letters of Miss BRYANT and Miss MAYFIELD will be published to warn thoughtful parents and teachers, whether Christian or not, of the fearful downward course of the youth of our State, when educated girls of respectable parents, write such letters, and express sympathy with outlaws, thieves and murderers, more degraded than the savages who murder the inhabitants of our frontier settlements.

By command of Maj.-Gen. ROSECRANS.
J. F. BENNETT, Ass't. Adj.-Gen.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
OFFICE OF THE PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 19, 1864.
[Extract.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 244.—In compliance with Paragraph I, Special Orders, No. 259, Headquarters Department of the Missouri, dated Sept. 18, 1864, Miss SUE M. BRYANT, of Booneville, Mo., now in custody at the Gratiot-street Female Prison, will be permitted to return to her home on taking the oath of allegiance, and giving bond in the sum of three thousand dollars ($3,000) as security for her future good behavior.
JOSEPH DAN, JR.,
First Asst. Provost-Marshal-General.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY OCT. 2, 1864.

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## To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

### THE REBELLION.

The War Department, yesterday, received an official dispatch from Gen. Sheridan, dated at Harrisonburgh, Va., Sept. 29, 7:30 P. M., in which he gives full details of the pursuit of Early up to that time. He says that the most reliable accounts show that Early's army was completely broken up and demoralized, and gives it as his impression that most of the troops Early had left, passed through the mountains and fell back upon Charlottesville. Sheridan kept up the pursuit to Port Republic, destroying seventy-five wagons and four caissons. He sent Gen. Torbert to Staunton, with Wilson's division of cavalry and one brigade of Merritt's. Torbert entered Staunton on the 26th, and destroyed a large quantity of rebel Government property, harness, saddles, small arms, hard bread, flour, repair shops, &c. He then proceeded to Waynesboro, destroying the iron bridge over the south branch of the Shenandoah, seven miles of the track, the depot buildings, a Government tannery, and a large amount of leather, flour, &c., at that place.

There have been no further official advices from Gen. Grant since those published yesterday. Quite full details are received of the splendid advance by which the fortifications at Chapin's farm were taken, and which places our army within five miles of Richmond, and secures to us a line of their very strongest defences. The loss in the Third Division, of the Eighteenth Corps, in this attack, was about five hundred. Among the killed was the gallant Gen. Burnham, of Maine, formerly Colonel of the Sixth Maine Regiment.

### GENERAL NEWS.

Loring W. Watson, for some time past a cashier and confidential business agent of the well-known banking firm of Clark, Dodge & Co., at No 51 Wall-street, was arrested yesterday by Capt. Jourdan, of the Sixth Precinct Police, on the charge of embezzling large sums of money from his employers. A hasty examination of the company's books yesterday morning, showed that he had stolen at least $12,000, and it is believed by some of the members of the firm that Watson's defalcations—extending through many months—will reach at least $40,000. He was caught aboard the mail steamship *City of London*, just as that vessel was ready to sail for Europe. Upon being searched, $450 in British gold and a large quantity of silver were found in his possession. He confessed to having embezzled a portion of the sum of $12,000, on or about the 19th day of April last. He is 24 years of age, a native of Brooklyn. Until very recently he had been regarded by his employers as a thoroughly honest business man, and was by them highly esteemed.

Ex-Postmaster Abram Wakeman resigned his position on Friday last, preparatory to entering upon his new duties as Surveyor of the Port of New-York. On taking leave of his assistants in the Post-office, a handsome set of silver was presented him, accompanied by a neat address on behalf of the employes, delivered by Mr. Jas. P. Rogers.

Cotton, Groceries and Breadstuffs were quite dull and heavy on Saturday. The speculative demand for new Mess Pork continued active at a further advance. Other kinds of Provisions, as well as Fish, Fruit, Hemp, Hides, Leather, Hops, Oils, Seeds, Spices, Wool and Naval Stores, were quiet and depressed. The freight market was dull, with 411 vessels of all classes in port.

A man down on Cape Cod, who separated from his wife, married a second woman, with whom he lived a year and a half, and then died. His first wife took possession of his estate. The second wife sued her for services during the time she lived with the deceased, and, after hearing the evidence, last week, a good-natured Cape Cod jury gave her a verdict, allowing her $2 per week.

## Rebel Treatment of Our Prisoners.

Of all the conduct that has forever stained and sullied the vesture of Southern chivalry—that has even stripped it of its false garb of honor, and compelled it to stand plainly and undisguisedly in all its infamous blackness before the people of the North—none has been more perfectly characteristic of Southern baseness and inhumanity, than the general treatment of those of our unfortunate soldiers who have fallen into rebel hands as prisoners of war. Not all the repudiations of public debts—not all the pilferings of the United States property at the beginning of the war—not all the less excusable dishonesty of the systematic fraud by which Northern merchants were designedly cheated of millions of prearranged debts, bear the stamp so perfectly of the true Southern standard of honor and civilization, as does rebel conduct in this matter.

We have been at the pains to examine carefully the cumulative evidence of hundreds of exchanged and escaped prisoners of every rank and standing in military and civil life; and we can deduce but one conclusion—that the South persistently oppresses and neglects our officers and men, for the purpose of reducing them, by deprivation and exposure, to such a condition that they will be useless forever, as soldiers. As loath as we feel to accuse any Government, claiming to wield even the semblance of civilized power, of such an intention, it is nevertheless impossible to rise from an investigation of the facts presented by hosts of reliable witnesses, without coming to such accusatory conclusion. We firmly believe that, as a rule of policy, the Southern leaders have meant, and mean still, to destroy our brave fellows in their prisons, by every savageism that malignant Slaveocracy can suggest or perpetrate.

It is not to be denied that the comforts that the North has invariably given to prisoners-of-war are not at the command of the South. We acknowledge that the luxurious rations enjoyed by the Northern soldier, and his prisoner, cannot be procured by our poverty-stricken and straitened enemies. Of this we do not make cause of accusation. But that Union prisoners are persistently deprived of those essentials to existence in confinement, that are as free South as here—that they should not needlessly be subjected to those inhumanities that Christian kindness refuses to impose upon the unremonstrating brute—we do complain.

What these essentials are is perfectly well known to every soldier—to every officer who has ever pitched a camp. Sufficiency of air, and space for such exercise as is not absolutely inconsistent with safe guardianship—ample water, of good quality, for those purposes of cleanliness that are only the more necessary because of the restraints of prison life—enough of food in such condition as shall support life, and not so spoiled by hasty or insufficient preparation as to be a sure source of disease and decay: such are certainly quite as cheap at the South as among ourselves. We claim that our men are deprived of even these essentials—and that this has been the case is enough to degrade Southern "chivalry" to the level of African cannibalism.

The tales of wrong and inhumanity that come to us, thrill our blood with chilling horror. Our officers and men are habitually robbed of everything the needy Southern may happen to want. The written stipulations of protection have often been instantly violated after surrender. When the brave among our enemies have respected the persons and rights of our soldiers, they have been scrupulously searched and robbed upon their entry into prison. A total of some millions of Federal money must have been taken from them, never to be returned, but in exceptional cases. Our men have been transported to prison in miserable box-cars, full of filth and foulness, crowded beyond their extreme capacity, often with doors spiked fast, without food, without water, and that under such a sun that instant death must often have been preferable to such prolonged torture. They have been given into the care of the most infamous Winders, and Tabbs, and Tumers that the South could produce. Not to mention the miseries of Libby and Belle Isle, we will refer to the undoubted facts concerning Andersonville and Macon, so often spread before the public, in proof of continuous inhumanity. Yet the truth has been but half told. No pen can describe the horror of these camps. The men at Andersonville, 35,000 in number, have no shelter, nor means of procuring or preparing it. There is scarcely a blanket among them; no axes, wherewith to bivouac themselves, are permitted among them for a moment. No spades have been furnished them wherewith to perform such police as is prescribed by us for even healthy swine; half the restricted space into which these languishing thousands are compressed, is less tolerable in condition than the direst pen of Northern cattle. Of water, such water as such men require for drinking and ablution, scarcely a drop. Filthy surface streams floating off the drainage of cess-pools, as at Macon—or suspending mud to a state of semi-liquidity, as at Andersonville—or no water at all, as at Charleston—is all that is provided in regions where fine running streams abound. This luxury, cheap as it is, is too good for the Unionist. And for food, such corn-bread and such bacon, of both a minimum quantity, as even the Southern soldier, habituated to scarcely anything better, would reject with disgust. The general officers confined at Charleston fitly pronounced it a disgrace to the meanest poor-house in the land.

If prisoners were permitted to cook their own provisions, this might be some relief; but it seems they cannot provide sufficient means to allow even this. The little luxuries that friends at home contrive to send, are confiscated or stolen outright; the generous stores that a liberal Government, or the provident Sanitary Commission, have shipped to his relief, are seldom or never allowed to be issued, but are plundered or stolen for Southern benefit. And, finally, he is lucky who, after many months of patient and weary suffering, is permitted to return North, the victim of Southern warlike courtesy, filthy, foul, diseased, robbed—often dying, scarcely alive, never a healthy man or an able-bodied soldier.

No such disgrace, thank God, touches the North! Everything that our own soldiers are allowed by law is cheerfully given to our prisoners. Such clothing, such food as the poor Southron never enjoyed at home, is heaped before him when in our hands. Every sanitary comfort that Yankee ingenuity can devise is arranged, so that good order and cleanliness insure his health. None suffer from want. And great expense is incurred that he may be treated, not as a felon, but as a brave man come to grief, whose courage has entitled him to common respect.

All this inequality, we urge, should cease, and at once. The heart of the nation, tender as yet toward the South, cannot forever consent to it. While the policy of general exchange is still under discussion between the agents of the two Governments, we believe that the most active measures should be undertaken to insure corresponding treatment of our own brave soldiers. We urge that rebel prisoners should no longer live in luxury while ours are dying of starvation and neglect. The South should be made to do its duty to the fullest extent. Once notified officially that their own rules will govern our prisons as well as theirs, and we shall no more be harassed with these exaggerated horrors.

## South Carolina on Reconstruction and Reunion.

The Charleston *Courier* has a scheme of its own for ending the war. It is an arrangement which the Confederate powers at Richmond, if true to the fundamental principles of their system, ought to accept. The *Courier* would have the whole question at once referred back for solution to the individual States. "There is nothing," it says, "in the spirit of the Constitution and in genuine American institutions and elements of Government and political relations, forbidding one State from communicating with another State." "A recurrence to the States," the *Courier* further says, "*must form a part of any solution of the war question*, and a faithful observance of the rights and relative duties of the States must be a condition of permanence and success for any league or compact that can be formed for any number of States."

This may not be exactly such a programme of reunion as would be found either feasible or desirable. But it is a programme which contains a most pointed protest against the policy of centralization pursued at Richmond. It is a direct assertion of the right of individual States to ignore alike the Confederate civil and military power in opening any negotiations leading toward peace, or in signing any covenant of the same nature.

If South Carolina should begin to apply her nullification theories to Davis and his emissaries, the chief of the rebels will find he has been spinning a rope these four years past to hang himself. The Charleston *Courier*, from the stand-point of the Confederacy, has altogether the logic of the case on its side. Davis' dominion among the seceding States was erected on a basis of diffused sovereignty, such as the South Carolina politicians recognize and uphold. When, therefore, Davis rushes in hot haste to Macon to prevent the State authorities of Georgia from entertaining any propositions for peace on their own account, he announces in practical terms that he is afraid of his own system. And he lays himself open to the indirect castigation he receives from the consistent Charleston editor.

From such indications of the current of public feeling at the very heart of the seceded States, it is made as plain as may be, that today Davis retains his power over such States as Georgia and South Carolina solely by having subjected their rights as separate sovereignties to a military usurpation. He is President to-day over these States solely by virtue of the military power he wields. And in the exercise of that power he has made patent to the world the wretched fallacies and the sheer rottenness of the Montgomery Constitution. In one sense, it is well that the Confederacy has existed long enough to show how absolutely worthless that peculiar theory of diffused sovereignty which was the prime justification for the rupture of the Union, really is. It is good, in this particular regard, that the Southern Constitution should wear out by its own inherent weakness. It is especially satisfactory to find the powers arrogated by the Richmond Government called in question by the two States which first formally declared for secession. Had there been no war, it seems probable this wretched structure of a Confederacy would have fallen to pieces from sheer rottenness at the foundation, in less than half a decade.

## Community of Purpose North and South.

It is very interesting to watch the complete concurrence of thought, of feeling, and of hope which exists between the McClellan men at the North and the rebels at the South. The rebels cheered for McClellan in the trenches before Petersburgh, and there are many men who support McClellan who do not hesitate to say they would rather have Jeff. Davis for their President than Mr. Lincoln. Both alike feel the importance of Union defeats to McClellan's success. They have the same ends in view in case he is elected. Says Hangman Foote, in a letter to the Richmond *Whig*: "If McClellan and Pendleton are elected, outraged and indignant public sentiment will demand the arraignment, trial and deserved punishment of the enormous traitors and murderers who are responsible before God and man for all the abominable crimes and mischiefs which this unpardonable war has produced." How completely the McClellan men agree with him in charging the responsibility of the war not upon the rebels who rose in arms to overthrow the Government, but upon those who have striven to keep the oath which they had taken to maintain it. Foote expects to see President Lincoln and his Cabinet executed as traitors if McClellan is elected. So does Vallandigham, who said in his recent speech in favor of McClellan at Sydney, Ohio: "If the war stops, the war power perishes with it, and in the hands of a Democratic President, his (Mr. Lincoln's) head and the heads of those around would come to the block."

They also agree thoroughly in their hopes of what will happen if McClellan is not elected. The same Foote predicts that in that case, the States in which the Republican Presidential ticket shall be found to have failed, "will themselves promptly secede from the Federal Union"—and says John McKeon, in this City, "so sure as Abe Lincoln is reëlected, there will be a bloody revolution North and West."

The wish is father to the thought in both cases alike. It is a renewal of the same game which these same men tried to play four years ago. They tried then to scare the people from voting as they wished to do, by threats of rebellion, but they did not succeed then, and they will not succeed now. The experience of the past years has made the people more determined than before, that when a lawful election has been held, its result shall be submitted to, and the threat will have even less weight now than it had then.

And we can also tell these gentry, North as well as South, that an effort to make another rebellion would be even less successful than the first one was. The reins of government are not now, as then, in the hands of traitors, and rebels will not be allowed to strengthen themselves for months without a single step being taken by the Government to protect itself. If any "State in which the Republican Presidential ticket shall have failed," or any Copperhead Governor of any State in which it shall have succeeded, as we are inclined to believe it will, in every State, not excepting New-Jersey, shall undertake to enter upon the path which leads to secession and rebellion; the men who take any action in that direction, may make up their minds beforehand that they will be dealt with as traitors at once. In the faith that this is so, we doubt whether this community of sentiment which exists between the rebels and the Copperheads will ever lead to any open community of action.

## Prussia and Her Poles.

The Germans of Schleswig-Holstein, at the outbreak of the war of liberation, were not the only oppressed nationality under the sun. Beneath the sway of the very Powers which drew the sword against Denmark, lived peoples whose lot was still more unenviable than that of the inhabitants of the Duchies. The lot of the Prussian Poles, for instance, is by no means a happy one; and, if we may judge from a trial now in progress at Berlin, other races beside the Teutonic need champions to redress their wrongs, and other sovereigns beside King Christian need correction. There are at present arraigned before one of the high judicial tribunals of the Prussian metropolis, at the suit of M. Von Bismark, for the crime of treason, several Polish gentlemen, natives of the Grand Duchy of Posen, and subjects of the Brandenburgher. The indictment against these men is of so voluminous a character that twenty-four consecutive audiences had to be held ere its reading could be completed, the natural inference from which would, of course, be that the crime of the accused must have been of a very atrocious complexion. But what were the acts which imparted to it this somber die? Did the traversers conspire to raise an insurrection against their King, or plot the massacre of the Prussian garrison quartered in their Duchy? Did they, by uttered word or overt act, give any indication that they harbored disloyal and treasonable designs, inimical to the safety of the State, and the monarch's supremacy? Not at all. In none of these respects were they guilty. The head and front of their offending consisted merely in the expression of sympathy for their brethren, and in aiding them so far as they were able. This, however, though well calculated to rouse the ire of William and Von Bismark, could hardly be made to amount to treason. The Prussian King may have regarded the Russian Poles as common enemies of himself and the Czar, but his Polish subjects did no violence to their oaths of allegiance, and committed no offence against their proper Sovereign; and anxious as the Minister-President is to establish against the prisoners the charge of treason, it is not very probable that he will succeed. Even in Prussia, the prosecutor must furnish some proof of the imputed crime, in order to obtain the condemnation of the accused. But Von Bismark is totally unable to do this, unless reckless assertion is accepted in lieu of proof. "Where are the facts?" asks Dr. Gueist, the eloquent advocate of the defendants, "and if there are no facts, then are these men being prosecuted for their thoughts and sentiments—a mode of proceeding which would carry us back to the trials of the Jews in the dark ages."

So sensible, indeed, was the President of the weakness of the excuse, that he sought to make a diversion in favor of the Crown by demanding of M. Nicgolewski, one of the arraigned, "if the insurrection would not have been turned against Prussia had Russia been vanquished? "Not," replied the Pole, "unless the leaders of the insurrection had been recruits from a lunatic asylum." This retort had a striking effect on the audience, and so disconcerted the President that he at once adjourned the court.

That Von Bismark and his master should manifest no more respect for the rights of the Poles than for those of the Prussians, is not at all surprising; but that, with the tragic consequences of goading a people to insurrection, before their eyes, they would have had the temerity to enter on a prosecution like the foregoing, may certainly be wondered at.

## Spain and the Spanish Bondholders.

The English who were so green as to exchange their cash for Spanish bonds may cheer up—there is some prospect of their being paid. Her necessities are moralizing Spain. Those schemes of conquest which she is attempting to carry out in the Western World cannot be realized without gold—those public works which are needed to facilitate the developement of her internal resources, cannot be undertaken without gold; and Spain has none to spare for such purposes, neither can she borrow it, for her credit is at so low an ebb that she could not raise a cent on any bourse in Europe. The pressure of circumstances then, is beginning to convince at length the Spanish press and Spanish statesmen that repudiation and roguery have their disadvantages, and that, in the long run, honesty is the best policy as well for nations as for individuals. This conviction has brought about a marked change in the tone of the editors and politicians of Madrid, *quoad* the case of the Spanish bondholders. Up to a very recent period said writers and publicists treated the claims of their unfortunate creditors with the greatest contempt, invariably repelling them with the stereotyped rejoinder that they could not recognize the existence of a debt which had been long ago canceled by the State. Now, however, that the Dons find themselves under the necessity of redeeming their credit ere they can get the needful, they seem disposed to discuss the question of their liabilities, and in a late number of the *Diario Español*, a Ministerial journal, there appears a three-column article on this distasteful theme. The author of this essay, while admitting the fairness of the bondholders' claims, endeavors to palliate Spanish wrong-doing in relation to them by ascribing it to the vituperation of the British creditors and British press. The dignity of Spain was so shocked, forsooth, at the rude violence of these angry English and their advocates, that to punish their insolence she withheld from them their cash. It is probable, however, that this British outcry contributed not a little to bring the Spanish Government to a sense of its delinquency, since it put all Europe on the *qui vive* as to the unreliable nature of Spanish pledges, and served as a proclamation of financial outlawry against Spain. But be this as it may, the time has come, even in the opinion of the *Diarion redacteur*, when the case of these bondholders should be brought before the Cortes, with a view to a liberal settlement of their claims; and he urges the industrial corporations and financial establishments of the country to make manifest to the Government and the nation the pernicious consequences which have resulted from Spain's backsliding in this matter.

The downfall of the War Minister, and the retirement from office of M. Lulaverria, the great enemy of the bondholders, will afford an excellent opportunity for taking their grievances into consideration. M. Narvaez, the new Premier, will have it in his power to raise his character in the estimation of European statesmen, and to obliterate a foul blot from the escutcheon of Spain, by conceding to those foreign creditors that justice which his predecessors had denied them, and which, though it may be withheld from them for a brief space longer, must ultimately be granted to them, were it only to extricate the monarchy from its embarrassments, and to save it from bankruptcy.

## NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

Washington, Saturday, Oct. 1.

### THE NEW POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

Ex-Gov. Dennison was this afternoon sworn into office and entered upon his duties as Postmaster-General.

### CAPTURE OF COTTON.

Lieutenant Commander Gilles, commanding the gunboat *Scotia*, reports to the Navy Department that on the 9th instant, in the Gulf of Mexico, he picked up 83 bales of cotton, and that the gunboat *Aroostook* also picked up 38 bales.

### THE REPORTS OF THE NAVAL BOARD.

The President has approved the reports of the Naval Board convened under the Act of April 21st, 1864, of the following cases of promotion:

James Findley Schenck, R. W. Meade and Fabius Stanley to be captains, and Egbert Thompson to be a commander.

The following are not recommended for promotion, and the President has likewise approved the action of the board: Capts. A. K. Long and Francis B. Ellison; Commanders Samuel Lockwood, John Calhoun, Benjamin J. Totten, John C. Carter, John G. Glassen, Berry M. Dove and James F. Armstrong; Lieuts. G. W. Doty and Joseph P. Tuffe.

### THE PORTSMOUTH NAVY-YARD.

Acting Rear Admiral Bailey assumes command of the Portsmouth Navy-Yard to-day in place of Commander Pearson, who has been ordered to the Pacific to relieve Rear Admiral Bell.

## A Banking-house Attacked.

Chicago, Ill., Saturday, Oct. 1.

A mob this afternoon attacked the banking-house of the Western Marine and Fire Insurance Company. The windows were broken, and one of the officers assaulted.

The cause of the demonstration was that the bank yesterday received a deposit of seven to eight thousand dollars, as a fund for the relief of drafted men in the Eighth Ward, and failed to open its doors this morning.

The mob left on receiving an assurance that the money would be returned on Monday.

### LATER.

The banking-house of the Western Marine and Fire Insurance Company has failed.

## Movements of Ocean Steamers.

Halifax, N. S., Friday, Sept. 30.

The steamship *Asia*, from Liverpool, anchored below all night and sailed at 8 o'clock this morning for Boston.

The steamship *Arabia*, from Boston, arrived at 12:20 P. M. and sailed at 3:30 P. M. for Liverpool.

## The Asia at Boston.

Boston, Saturday, Oct. 1.

The steamship *Asia* arrived here from Halifax at 8 o'clock this evening.

## Halifax Municipal Election.

Halifax, Saturday, Oct. 1.

At the municipal election here, to-day, M. H. Richey, Esq., was elected Mayor.

## From the Cape of Good Hope.

By the arrival at this port yesterday of the bark *Anita*, from Shanghai, via the Cape of Good Hope, we are put in possession of papers from the last named point down to the 30th of July. The only items of interest to be found in the papers are the following:

"The Swedish ship *Sophia* arrived in Simon's Bay on Tuesday with nine hundred and sixty tons of coal for Messrs. Anderson, Saxon & Co. The master reports that on Sunday night, when about forty miles Southwest of the Cape, a steamer bore down upon him from the northeast, steamed around him, and then lay for some time on his quarter, but did not hail. Afterward sent up a rocket and steamed away South. It was very dark at the time, and could not distinctly make out her rig, but supposed her to be the *Alabama*.

A rumor has prevailed here for the last few days to the effect that the *Susan West* escaped from Port Alfred on Sunday last, but it requires confirmation. The Graham's Town papers make no mention of the circumstance."

Extensive Fire in Water and Front Streets—Damage, $300,000.—Shortly before 12 o'clock, last night, a fire broke out in the bakery of Mr. Chas. T. Goodwin, No. 230 Front-street, near Peck-slip. Owing to the combustible nature of the material in the building, the flames spread very rapidly, and before the firemen were on hand, the fire extended through to Water-street. Messrs. Duncan & Reed, occupied premises Nos. 245, 247 and 249 Water-street, as a tin and sheet iron shop and warehouse, which were entirely destroyed. Their loss will amount at least to $200,000. The entire block from Front to Water streets is an entire wreck. The damage to the buildings will amount to $100,000 at least. How the fire occurred is not known at present. Fire Marshall Baker will investigate the case immediately. The Police of the Second, Fourth, and other Precincts were promptly on hand and rendered very valuable services.

The tobacco warehouse adjoining Duncan, Reed & Co.'s, in Water-street, was very badly damaged. The entire loss will not fall short of $300,000. Owing to the lateness of the hour, it was impossible to get full particulars. The fire is burning as we go to press, but it is thought it will not extend beyond the block where it originated.

## CALIFORNIA GOSSIP.

From Our Own Correspondent.

San Francisco, Monday, Aug. 22.

If people don't receive their letters from this side latterly, let them lay it to the proper cause, and the irregularities of the newly self-appointed Postmasters on the overland route. At last accounts the natives of the not to the "manner born" had assumed the reins of the overland coaches, and had intimated that they would run that route themselves. They scalped about forty drivers and station-men by way of showing that they were not joking, and those employes who got away had hair-breadth escapes from losing their hair in the same way. It is rumored that there has been a sudden rise in Indian stock, and a corresponding loss of stock of the Stage Company. If all the stories are true, the "bloods" of the tribes thereabouts are driving four-in-hand turnouts at Ben Holladay's expense. Then again, there are people who are so wicked as to say that all this fuss is got up by the Stage Company themselves to induce Congress to "come down" with the greenbacks. I don't think Ben. Holladay would be induced to scalp a couple of dozen employes before breakfast just to show the Postmaster-General the beauties of the overland stage business. Ben. *talks* scalp sometimes, but I really don't believe he did it. If the employes all wore wigs he might make a show of being a "bloody Ingen," and put them through a course of horrors for effect. Still, I don't think Benjamin would do a little trick of that kind. We learn here that all the overland mails for the first ten or fifteen days in August were stopped somewhere the other side of Salt Lake, by reason of "Indian hostilities." Subsequently ordered back here to go by steamer, and after starting this way, were stopped again, and turned around, and are supposed at this present moment to be vibrating along the road, between two "postal orders"—one to go this way and the other to go that way—and between the two, your chances of getting your letters are first-rate, only it is not advisable to be impatient. You must wait until the pendulum movement is arrested.

The primary elections came off day before yesterday, and the Conness party played a nice little trick on the dear people. A ticket for delegates was started, called Billings men, with the ostensible object of going for Frederick Billings, Esq., now in the East, who is justly and deservedly popular here, being identified with the early days of California, formerly law partner of Gen. Halleck. Everybody said Billings will do, we have confidence in him, and, of course, the vote was large. Some people, however, smelt a rat They could not understand why John Conness should take up a man like Billings, whom he could not use, and who never stoops to be a tool of *any* man's. It was not like "honest John;" not like his style at all; and, moreover, they were equally astonished at finding Mr. Billings in such questionable company, and they accordingly telegraphed Mr. Billings, and asked if he was a candidate for Congressional honors, to which he replied that he had no such ambition—would not accept the nomination. It was then too late in the day; the ticket was carried, and of course some man whom Mr. Conness *can* use will be nominated, vice Billings, whom they never *would* have voted for, because he was not their "style." There are people who, in their indignation, talk about the thing as a contemptible trick, unworthy a man occupying the high position of United States Senator, but the public generally shrug their shoulders and say, what can you expect when you put such men into positions they are unfit to occupy. You cannot create a musical instrument out of the caudal extremity of the swiniverous animal. The experiment has been tried before. The talk here is that John Conness has humbugged "the powers that be" at Washington into the belief that he is a great man, or what is equally absurd, that he *represents* the people of this coast, and through his influence has succeeded in obtaining a *carte blanche* to regulate military affairs in this Department—at any rate he assumes to dictate to Gen. McDowell what he shall do. One thing is certain, he has succeeded in removing officers of the regular army from this place to distant posts, and getting his strikers and political tools in their stead; men who have neither experience nor business qualifications to recommend them, their only merit being that they fought for John Conness, and, per consequence, must be rewarded. If the Administration labors under the hallucination that Senator Conness is either its friend or supporter, the sooner the truth was known the better, for he has thrown off the mask and publicly says "d—n the Administration."

Gen. McDowell has gone to Oregon and Washington Territory on a tour of inspection, and to get an idea of the length, breadth, and general character of the country comprising his department. The people here are watching the General's course very closely and somewhat anxiously. They fear he may fall into the hands of the rabid fanatics, who seemingly are not content to let well alone, but must seek to rouse up the dormant spirit of thousands who can perhaps be termed Secessionists, that is to say, they are opposed to the Administration and sympathize with the South, but as they have property interests here, they are as desirous of having peace and quietness as any one else, and California has got to be considered neutral ground, where all meet on equal terms, and where by general consent no man shall force his opinions upon his neighbor, or meddle with him. There is, however, a clique who are not satisfied with this; they want Gen. McDowell to take every man by the throat who is not black three inches under the skin; they are even bitter on the old line Republicans; they want to scalp every man that won't go "Boston," and take the colored brethren to their buzzums, regardless of the temperature of the times; and those who are moderate, and like cuffy as he is and where he ought to be—in reality, their best friends—those who are good Republicans, because they wont sing "John Brown" all the time, must, in their estimation, be dragged off to Alcatras, (our Lafayette.) Gen. Wright incurred their ire because he chose to command this department himself, and they shouted "Crucify him." They wanted a new Commander, and when Gen. McDowell arrived he was set down as all right, because he was a "Conness man," and Conness has been put to bed three times a week with "nigger on the brain too muchee." The course pursued by Gen. McDowell so far has been a species of non-committal, feel-your-way system. He has favored Conness' appointees and friends, but beyond that seems not to have gone very far out of his path. If he takes counsel of the sensible leading men, who have the interests of the community at heart, there will be no trouble here; but if he is led by the ultras, he will have his hands full. There is a large secession element here, or rather in the State, and Territories, which, if crowded, will turn, and then stand by for a jolly "row," and you will find that those whose voices were loudest for war wont be found in the front ranks, nor the rear rank, nor any rank at all, but somewhere else, safe from the fire they have kindled. We are peaceful and prosperous and may he perish who first raises his voice to foment strife and discord. Now, I don't want some soreheaded individual to say that fellow is a Secessionist. I deny it. "I'm not on it." As proof of my soundness on the goose, I will mention that I had a servant, named JIM, who is a one-fourth practical illustration of the beauties of miscegenation. JIM is a mighty good-looking darkey, but he isn't dark enough. He is about chrome yellow, with a little dash of madder. Things were getting rather mixed here at one time, and a man had to sit down and think himself over—make himself father confessor. I found that I was sound on all points except JIM. I called him up and spoke as follows: "JIM, you are a good looking nig. My clothes fit you admirably, and you are very fond of wearing my best ones, and there's one of my hem-stitched handkerchiefs in your pocket now. You are often taken for me in the evening, and I have to father your sins as well as my own; and your perigrinations are not always in a part of the city where the churches are. You anticipated a little on that pair of patent-leathers; I did not intend you should have them for two months yet. You've been into my bottle of Jockey Club, too, I perceive. All this is bad enough, but there's one thing that is worse, JIM. You are four shades too light for the present political standard. We are all of a deeper dye now, and you must die morally. You must swap yourself off for a nigger that pales charcoal and casts a shadow on a box of "Day & Martin." No use talking, JIM, public opinion requires it and public opinion must be respected. You must fall a victim to the prejudice for color; it is a great misfortune that you were not born before the great principle of miscegenation had begun to be illustrated with such flattering results. And JIM had to go, good-looking as he was. And by the same token, I would mention that JIM's case is a strong argument in favor of the doctrine; and if he could be swapped off once more, and trade off the little tendency of his hair to curl short, he would be a perfect lady-killer.

The courts have decided that the specific contract law is valid, and it has in a measure restored confidence. This law was simply binding upon a man to pay his debts and liabilities in anything he agreed to—if he signed a note payable in gold it didn't mean greenbacks at thirty-nine cents on the dollar. Many people tendered greenbacks, and people wouldn't receive them—their patriotism fell short just sixty-one cents on every dollar. A test case was carried up to the Supreme Court, and decided that when a man agreed to pay another in gold, and wrote it out so, that *that* was exactly what he "mentersay;" and when he had said it, that was what it was and no was-er, and, hang his picture, he *shall* do it. And so the court made a great many people men of their words who would like to have been men of fewer words and many greenbacks.

This decision has had a tendency to release money from canvas bags where it had been tightly confined pending it, and things have consequently looked up a little and are looking better. And besides, there is every prospect of early rains. It rains here to-day, an unusual thing in August. It is not much of a shower, to be sure, but just enough to make the mud of that consistency women do most like to drag their long tails in, and as a matter of course they are all out, and they look so distressful and anxious as if it was nothing but sheer necessity that drove them out, when everybody knows that women are like ducks, and the rain no sooner begins to fall than they get uneasy and out they go, and bedraggle themselves until they are a sight to behold. But they *will* do it, and I am wasting time moralizing on it. Who cares, their heels are their own I suppose.

The oldest inhabitant, who has returned to town, shakes his head and mutters—warm, rain, sultry, earthquake, *sure*. Well, that's all right; let that come too, we are ready for almost anything.

People who think California is done, and that the mines have given out, had better set themselves to work to account for the shipments we make of gold. Since January first we have exported thirty-eight millions of dollars, or four millions seven hundred and fifty thousand a month, and we keep doing it. Now, where does it come from? Echo answers, from the soil and rocks of California; and there is plenty more where that came from, as future shipments will prove. Put that fact in your pipes and smoke it.

PODGERS.

### Substitutes After the Draft.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Sept. 21, 1864.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

In your issue of the 29th August, 1864, you said that a person, after he was drafted, could procure any person for a substitute; and whether such a person can procure his substitute from any district in the State than the one in which he is drafted. When was the law enacted or decision made allowing any person to go as a substitute after the draft?

W. R. J.

[The Provost-Marshal-General decided several months ago—we cannot give the exact date of the decision—that *after* the draft, any person not drafted could go as a substitute. This has been recently modified so as to permit any person in any town, city or district which has filled its quota, to enlist as a substitute in any like locality whose quota is not full. Gen. HAYS now permits men to be mustered by the Provost-Marshals of this City, and credited to any district in the State.—ED. TIMES.]

### A Copperhead Fabrication Nailed.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

A paragraph headed "A Scene on Broadway," appeared in the Copperhead journal of Friday evening, Sept. 30.

The intention of the writer, evidently, was to create the impression that the soldiers of the One Hundred and Eighty-sixth New-York Volunteers were in favor of the election to the Presidency of GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN. To receive such an impression is not at all consistent with the facts. I was standing near the "Lincoln banner" when the regiment passed under it. At four distinct points of the line I put the question to the soldiers, "Old ABE or little MAC?" and I can safely say that nine voices out of ten answered with a will, "Old ABE," the brave boys of the One Hundred and Eighty-sixth not being able to perceive any patriotism in giving their votes for a General whose headquarters during battle is a United States gunboat, at a respectful distance from the scene of action; for a General, whose only reason for not annihilating LEE's army after Antietam was, that "his soldiers had no shoes," when he had a double-track railroad at his own heels, on which to get them.

AN OBSERVER.

### The Case of Dr. Herzberg.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

In your paper of Aug. 17 last appears an article detailing the particulars of a charge of rape against Dr. EMANUEL HERZBORG, an aged and respectable physician. This charge has been dismissed, the District-Attorney of the county refusing to try it, and expressing his belief that it was baseless. In justice to Dr. HERZBORG and his patients, I ask publication for this card.

CHAS. S. SPENCER,
Attorney for Dr. HERZBORG.

FOUND DEAD.—Officers CARROL and POWELL, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, discovered the body of a man named JOHN FRETTY, at 6 o'clock last evening, lying under the hatchways of a storage-house No. 110 Washington-street, occupied by Mr. JOHN HOBBY. Deceased resides at No. 135 Washington-street, and was in the employ of Mr. HOBBY. As yet it is not known how the body came there. The affair will be investigated by the Coroner this morning.

## ONE OF MANY.

Bravely, when the tocsin sounded—
When the traitors' war begun,
Full of valor—strong in virtue—
And a widow's only son,
He had called his men together,
Saying: "This shall never be;
Never! shall they part asunder
Native land and Liberty!"

'Mid Chickahom'ny's noisome vapors,
On Antietam's bloody field,
And at Fredericksburgh, he led them,
Nor at Gettysburgh did yield!

But one ill-starred day they found him
Wrapt in Freedom's flag and gore!
And they took him "On to Richmond!"
What he'd prayed for oft before!

Resting down among the shadows,
As they lengthened on the lawn—
There he lay, where he had waited
Since the coming of the dawn:
Waited long—and waited vainly—
For the bread they said they'd give.
All he asked them was a morsel,
That he might just—only—live!

From the "hospital" he'd wandered,
Saying, "Comrades—boys—good-bye!"
Never dreaming 'twas forever;
Only wishing earth and sky—
Anything, but filth and darkness!
Anything, but prison walls!
Anything, but groans and ravings!
Anything, but *starving calls!*

So they found him in the moonlight;
Started! shuddered! held their breath!
Well they might; there, cold and ghastly,
Lay a patriot—*starved to death!*

EMILIE J. MERIMAN.

BROOKLYN, September, 1864.

### Obituary.

BRIG.-GEN. BURNHAM.

This noble and gallant officer fell at Chapin's farm, on the 29th inst. It is simple truth to say that a braver and more conscientious soldier never lived. Not bred a professional military man, yet entering into military service with all the enthusiasm of a national soldier, combined with that high sense of duty which he felt as a patriotic citizen, and which placed him foremost in every place of danger. Under the lead of such a man it was no wonder that his old regiment, the Sixth Maine, loved him, and followed his brilliant example through many fiery streams of death. That regiment never broke—side by side with the gallant old Fifth Wisconsin, we have seen them go into battle, or supporting each other, seen them charge and *take* such fortresses as the heights of Fredericsburgh. They were worthy of such a leader, and their leader was thrice worthy of all the honors he ever received. He was a man who never failed to do his duty, and the promotion to a Brigadier-General's commission, last Winter, was but small recompense for such distinguished gallantry as he exhibited in the great charges at Fredericsburgh and Rappahannock Ford. He fell in an other charge; but it is worthy to note that the position charged was *taken*. Such men we cannot afford to lose.

### Reminiscences of Fort Lafayette.

Fort Lafayette is, I should judge, about four or five hundred yards from Long Island shore, at a point where stands Fort Hamilton, and about a half a mile from Staten Island shore, at a point where stands Fort Richmond, thus making in this connection a most formidable protection against our floating enemies. Most of the year the few minutes' sail required to take you from Fort Hamilton thither is a pleasant one; but in the Winter this narrow run is frequently blocked with dense masses of ice, so much so that it is a herculean task to force a way through it. It was exposure here, together with my arduous and unpleasant duties at Fort Hamilton, where I was required, in addition to the hospital duties, to attend night and day over one hundred camp families, together with officers, including even naval officers and their families anywhere within a circuit of a mile and over, that finally led to broken health, which, together with other causes, obliged me to resign my position. The fort is somewhat in the shape of a card diamond, presenting the angles nearly in the direction of the cardinal points of the compass. It stands upon a foundation about four hundred feet square, containing an open area within its walls. The casemates on the ground floor, together with some rooms with vaulted ceilings constitute the prisoners habitations. These vaulted rooms—about twenty feet in length by about twelve in width—were the more honored receptacles of prisoners of State and such as require close or solitary confinement. The number of prisoners generally ranged from 80 to 100. It will be remembered that these prisoners were by no means all prisoners of war. They may, for convenience sake, be divided into two classes, viz: 1st, prisoners of war, comprehending such as were captured while acting with and confessedly aiding the enemy, and 2d, political prisoners, embracing such as were considered as giving aid and comfort to the enemy, and such as were discovered in contraband trade. In regard to the suspension of the writ of *Habeas Corpus* by Government as a war necessity and the consequent placing of so many objects of suspicion within the walls of Fort Lafayette, I have little or nothing to say. That many have been placed there unjustly is not denied by Government, as is confessed in the act of setting them free upon a due investigation. By far two little consideration is given by the masses as regards the perplexing and harrassing dilemma in which Government has been placed all through this war from the first attack on Sumter to the present, full as much by foes within as without, and it is a matter of doubt whether any Administration, of whatever political phase it might be, would not have pursued the same course. Admitting its propriety in the midst of such tempestuous emergencies, it would certainly be not a little surprising if some of the innocent should not be made to suffer with the guilty. But, on the other hand, supposing such a political course to be necessary, what should be done, it strikes me, is this: When, upon due inquisition, the parties arrested and incarcerated are found faultless, let Government proclaim their innocence, duly remunerate them for their losses, and then ferret out and properly punish their false accusers. Such a course, I am sure, would diminish arrests upon mere suspicion, and go far to remove the furrows that cloud the brows of many who hesitate not to utter hard things of our Government, and speak bitterly of American bastiles.

But leaving the political aspect of the matter, let us ask how these prisoners fared—how did they pass their time—what was their treatment? I have already anticipated in my first letter the manner in which they were treated. Up to the time of the Government order referred to in my letter. I can conceive of no way in which prisoners in such a place could fare better or enjoy kinder or better treatment. The fare of a government soldier which every one knows to be wholesome and more than can usually be consumed was always at their command. If any however preferred a different diet no matter how luxurious, and were so circumstanced as to be able to procure it, every facility was afforded to carry out their wishes. I have seen as sumptuous dinners gracing the tables of some of Lafayette's prisoners as I could well wish to serve my own epicurian appetite and taste. Luxuries of one sort and another were being constantly received from friends—clothing for those who needed it, bouquets to cheer their supposed semi-dungeons, backgammon boards, cards, chess, &c., &c., so that, in reality, pastime became their occupation, and at times the old fort irresistibly reminded me of the poet's "Castle of Indolence." Most of the day, the inclosed area was at their service for physical recreation, such as walking, playing ball, &c. The daily papers were taken by many of them, furnishing but too often a good appetite for their dinners, and a happy lurking smile over our many blunders and their successes. It was truly mortifying at times to receive the greetings of my visitation in this wise: "Good morning, Doctor, what do you think of the news?" Such a salutation was sure to come whenever the *Alabama* had sent to the nether world a batch of defenceless wooden hulks, unfortunately disturbing certain official slumbers far less than the approach of George III. did those of St. Peter.

I shall never forget the Confederate Major REED SAUNDERS' remark, made with a complacent smile, upon the occasion of LEE's invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania. "Well, Doctor, I think that we'll show you that we're going to do something now." I must confess that I could not reasonably dissent from his opinion. But a few days more forever sanctified a spot of Northern soil, and Gettysburgh became my password. Such were some of the bitter cups which we in turn presented to one another, and which we were obliged to sip with as much aggravation as was produced by the flaming lake before the parched lips of TANTALUS. But they proved the simple flats and sharps of their otherwise pleasant and harmonious music. All in all, they were as pleasantly situated, as well cared for, and as happy as prisoners could well be.

I have incidentally mentioned their contributions from friends. Had there not been a deal said in one way and another in reference to this matter, I should pass it by in silence. These manifestations of kindness, charity and humanity have been interpreted to mean but too often *secession sympathy*. That the North has her full quota of pretended Unionists who can "smile and smile and yet be villains," there can be no reasonable doubt, and that they should be solicitous for the welfare of their rebel friends is perfectly natural. But while we admit this, none but equally dangerous and obnoxious extremists will regard these acts of humanity and kindness as necessarily the offspring of rebel affection and support. It should be remembered that in such a civil war as is now raging over our once happy and united country many upon the battle-field and within prison walls are brought face to face, who up to the present had been sworn friends, esteemed acquaintances, relatives, and even those born of the same parents and reared under the same roof. Many of us in years gone by had spent our Winters in the sunny climes, and enjoyed their acknowledged hospitality, and many of them had whiled away their Summers at our more refreshing North, and borne back in their hearts the sacred memories of scenes that never die, kindled, as they were, at the altar of true friendship and love. Under such circumstances as these, would it aid our cause any the more—would it look better hereafter upon the page of history—after the din of battle is hushed, and its smoke is vanished, and the knitted brow dissolves into tears of mourning over so much maddened and unadvisable revenge, to have it appear that the *casus belli*, unwished for and unsought for by the most of us North and South, must be the sweeping wand that shuts out all the past from the present, and steels the heart with a coat of mail? I say is it better thus? Fanaticism, with its iron heel, will whirl once more, and answer yes! But an expansive, generous, and, I might add, politic humanity, would say, alas! no. I know of one who, actuated by an untramelled spirit and the purest of motives who has from time to time fallen under the displeasure of such a fanatical prejudice, and I shall here take the liberty, under a petition of pardon for such act, to vindicate her name against the narrow-minded aspersions which have been cast upon it, I refer to Mrs. GELSTON of Fort Hamilton. Like every one upon the stage of human action, who would stamp character upon the part they play, at the sacrifice of minor essentials Mrs. GELSTON has her critics and her enemies. She is known throughout the community as a woman of unbounded charity—a charity which looks far back of the time when Lafayette was made a prison, and hence its generous exercise at that institution, which has called down upon her head so much aspersion, cannot be said to have taken its root in and be coeval with rebel sympathy. It was my honored privilege to be her family physician. Scarcely a week passed over my head for eighteen months that I was not sought for to learn of new arrivals at Fort Lafayette, and whether they were in need of anything to make them comfortable and happy. This did not rise in the light of REBEL aid or sympathy. I *know* this from the repeated conversations which I have enjoyed with her directly upon the subject. No one could be a truer unionist than Mrs. G. While she disagrees with many as to the means of reinstating that union yet she never hesitated to openly condemn the act of secession. But her deeds of kindness were in no way connected with a political sentiment. Their origin took root down—far down in the ever living springs of woman's heart—a mother's heart, and she had the foresight to glance along the vista of the future and realize that it was by no means impossible that some near friend—a relative or perhaps her only son—amid the casualties of war might become the inmate of some gloomy prison hold of the enemy. What prayers would then arise to Heaven that some good ministering angel in that enemy's domain might cast the new gleam of her welcome coming across his narrow prison track and mingle with his groans of despair her own kind—cheerful and hopeful words. Should she not then herself embrace the opportunity while yet she had it of exercising this God-born and politic means of humanity? Should we not all be engaged in it?

Let others swear under an affected transcendental patriotism, let them breathe the serpent whispers of suspicion and nod with mysterious hints the desired doom of their victim, worthy cotemporaries of the age that hung the Quaker, that burned a HUSS, a LATIMER, a RIDLEY, a CRANMER, that beheaded England's CHARLES I. and France's LOUIS XVI. We can all afford to meet this with a smile of pity, and if mistaken notions of patriotism and freedom should lead to some Robespierrean reign and that good woman should be made its victim, I am sure she would meet her fate as heroically as a Madame ROLAND, and could exclaim with her: "O Liberty! what crimes are committed in thy name!"

W. H. STUDLEY, M. D.

P. S.—In my next I shall take up some of the more noted prisoners.

## THE PEACE DEMOCRACY AT WORK.

### Dissolving Effect of Gen. McClellan's Letter upon the Peace Democracy—Its persistence in Severing Itself from the War Democrats—The Democratic Leaders and McClellan's Letter—Separate Organization of the Peace Democracy.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Sept. 17, 1864.

The dissolving effect produced by Gen. MCCLELLAN's letter upon the Peace Party, although somewhat concealed, under the double influence exercised upon its members by large promises, and the prospect of a rich harvest of fat offices, big jobs and huge contracts, is nevertheless as strong to-day as it was the day the letter was published. The binding ties by which the War Democrats think to have secured the tacit assent of their peaceful brethren to the nomination of Gen. MCCLELLAN, is so thin, and made of so poor material, that it is not sure that it will last up to election day. All I have seen and heard of the sentiments and acts of the Peace Democrats, since the publication of the Chicago Platform, and of Gen. MCCLELLAN's letter, contributes to convince me that they are by no means allied to the Democratic nominee, whom they proclaim to be unfit to represent their party, and against whom they produce such a list of grievances as to utterly destroy, in ordinary times, all his chances for the Presidency. It would require very little, indeed, in their present disposition of mind, to cause an open rupture in the ranks of the Democrats, and it is by no means certain that circumstances will not arise by which that rupture will be accomplished, and that before the day which is to decide whether Mr. LINCOLN or Gen. MCCLELLAN will occupy the Presidential chair for the next four years. The leaders of the War Democracy, who are holding the strings of the purse, are perfectly aware of the critical situation in which the party is placed, and spare neither promises nor money to produce that harmony of feeling which they need so much, and without which they cannot expect even a fair show in November next.

As a general thing, the prominent leaders of the old Democracy have been very unpleasantly affected by the letter of the General, a portion of which, they say, was at least needless. Among them I will mention Messrs. REED and INGERSOLL, of Philadelphia; PENDLETON, VALLANDIGHAM and LONG, of Ohio; PIERCE, of New-Hampshire; CALEB CUSHING, of Massachusetts; Senator WALL, of New-Jersey; TOM SEYMOUR, of Connecticut; CHARLES O'CONNOR, of New-York, and a host of others. I am told that when Mr. REED received intelligence of Gen. MCCLELLAN's letter, a copy of which was sent to him in advance, he wrote immediately to the General to say to him that he could not indorse the sentiments expressed in that document, and that if these sentiments were to form the basis of his future policy, he would decline to take any part in his election and preserve a neutral attitude. The General, who does not like to expose himself by a personal expression of opinions, immediately telegraphed for advice to the Wall-street sanhedrim that presides over the destinies of the Democratic party. The sanhedrim met, and it was decided at the end of several hours' confab, that Mr. REED would be appeased and induced to take an active part in the election of the General. The same resolution was, I understand, adopted in relation to Messrs. VALLANDIGHAM, LONG, CALEB CUSHING and others. The means used on that occasion by the magnates of the party who owed their influence rather to the prestige of their wealth than to any remarkable gift of brains is, I am told, a secret letter from Gen. MCCLELLAN to every one of the malcontents, which considerably softens the terms of his manifesto and agrees to ask his advice in all matters connected with the management of public affairs. By this double-faced policy have the peace men been appeased, and the quarrel which threatened to divide the Democratic camp temporarily postponed.

At the back of the leaders of the party, and under cover of that obscurity which men who do not participate openly in the public debates on the questions of the day, cannot enjoy, there is a considerable number of peace men, engaged in organizing themselves, outside of the Democratic Party, and in trying to form a third party, independent of any existing organization. These people will reserve to themselves the right of association with any class of men who will make concession to their principles, or in whose views they find a similitude with those they profess themselves. They are now preparing their programme, which will soon be published. It contains views and sentiments which, in my estimation, will be of great interest. It will show, above all, how far they are from indorsing Gen. MCCLELLAN's letter, which in the eyes of all peace men I have yet met, is a declaration of war against the true principles of Democracy.

### Brooklyn Union Congressional Nominations

The Second District Republican Congressional Convention met at Lattimer Hall, in Court-street, yesterday afternoon, and after twelve ineffectual ballotings adjourned until Tuesday next, at 12 o'clock M. The first ballot stood: Samuel T. Maddox, 24; Archibald M. Bliss, 28; Henry A. Kent, 14. The twelfth ballot showed the following result: Maddox, 25; Bliss, 31; Kent, 10; S. B. Dutcher, 3. There being no choice, the convention adjourned.

The Third Congressional District Republican Convention met at the Union headquarters, No. 9 Court-street, at 2 o'clock P. M. The contest here was very brief. On the first formal ballot the vote stood as follows: James Humphrey, 48; S. B. Chittenden, 12. The majority being so decided, a motion to make the nomination of Mr. HUMPHREY unanimous was carried without dissent.

RAILROAD EXTENSION.—The Morris and Essex Railroad Company are engaged in preparations for building the new coal branch of their line, from near Rockaway, via. Boonton, to Montclair, and thence over the Newark and Bloomfield Railroad to Newark. The route has already been surveyed, the iron purchased, and the line is now being located, but it is not decided whether ground will be broken this fall, or delayed until spring. Mr. J. B. BASSINGER, the late efficient Superintendent, is devoting his whole attention to his duties as Chief Engineer of the road, and is superintending the construction of the extension from Hackettstown to Phillipsburg.

The company has recently erected a commodious repair shop in this city, extending from the line of their road to Orange-street, which will materially accommodate the increasing business of the road. A new engine-house has also been constructed, with a new transfer table, which will be a necessity so soon as the new engines, now in the course of construction, are received. We understand that several new passenger-cars are also being built for the company. The double track is now used as far as Roseville, and will be continued to South Orange as speedily as possible.—*Newark Advertiser, Sept. 23.*

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

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The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Artificial Limbs.—B. FRANK PALMER, LL.D., gives the "best" Patent limbs to soldiers—free! 744 B'way, N.Y.; 1609 Chestnut-st., Phila., 19 Greene-st., Boston. Commissioned by Surgeon-Gen. BARNES, U. S. A.

White's Splendid Fall Styles of Hats, for durability and neatness of finish, defy competition. Also, a variety of FANCY FURS for ladies, at
WHITE'S, No. 216 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Marvin's Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Fire and Burglar Safes for offices and dwellings.
MARVIN & Co., No. 265 Broadway, N. Y.

Highest Premium Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines.
WHEELER & WILSON,
No. 625 Broadway.

## MARRIED.

ALKER—HUREL.—On Saturday, Oct. 1, at St. Francis Xavier's Church, 16th-st., by Rev. Mr. Meagher, HORACE E. ALKER and MARIE A. HUREL, of this City.

NEWELL—PERT.—On Wednesday, Sept. 28 by Rev. Dr. Newell, assisted by Rev. Mr. Jones, at Bergen Point, N. J., Rev. WM. W. NEWELL, Jr., of Cooperstown, N. Y., and Miss HELEN M. PERT, only daughter of Luther B. Pert. No cards.

## DIED.

CORREJA.—On Saturday, Oct. 1, Capt. JOHN CORREJA, in his 89th year.

His friends, and those of his son, John Correja, Jr., also those of Dr. Adolphe P. Preterre, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 175 Clinton-st., near Grand-st., New-York, on Monday morning, Oct. 3, at 10 o'clock, without further notice.

HOWE.—Drowned, in Morris Canal, KATE, daughter of Capt. George W. and Catharine A. Howe, aged 5 years, 2 months and 13 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral this day, (Sunday,) Oct. 2, at 3 P. M., from her father's residence, Greenville, N. J. Carriages will be in waiting at the Jersey City Ferry until 2 P. M.

WALTERS.—At Mineola, L. I., on Friday, Sept. 30, SAMUEL WALTERS, son of Thomas J. Walters, aged 33 years and 1 month.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Co. B, 23d Regiment N. Y. S. N. G., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 58 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn, on Monday, Oct. 3, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

MENDUM'S NEW AND POPULAR
SAMPLE ROOM, NO. 75 CHAMBERS-ST.,
One door west of Delmonico's Hotel, first floor.

DIAMOND RINGS,
Of all descriptions, from twenty-five dollars to seven hundred dollars each, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

J. J. MERIAN, HAS ADMITTED AS partner his nephew, Mr. ALFRED MERIAN. The business will be continued under the firm of J. J. MERIAN & CO. Mr. LOUIS KORBETT holds the power of Attorney of the new firm.

GILT COMBS.—NEW STYLES JUST RECEIVED—Two, three, four, five, to twenty dollars each. For sale by GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

## POLITICAL.

BADGE MANIA.
The people are all crazy after the splendid Badges made at
CAMPAIGN HEADQUARTERS,
No. 14 Chambers-st.
They are by far the prettiest badges produced. Ten styles now ready.
Also, forty styles of Campaign Medals and Pins.
Send for descriptive catalogue. Address
B. W. HITCHCOCK,
No. 14 Chambers-st., New-York.

PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES!—A Splendid Colored Engraving of GEORGE B. McCLELLAN and ABRAHAM LINCOLN, (on one plate,) will be sent to any address, on receipt of two three-cent stamps to pay postage. Address Dr. W. R. MERWIN & Co., NO. 63 Liberty-st., New-York.

AT A MEETING OF DELEGATES REGULARLY elected to the Assembly Convention of the 15th Assembly District, held at the rooms of the Union Association of the XXIst Ward, No. 436 4th-av., on Saturday evening, Oct. 1, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we unanimously nominate THOMAS B. VAN BUREN as our candidate for Assembly, subject, however, to the final decision of a conference with the friends of the Union cause in this district, and that a conference committee of three be appointed, with power.

JAS. COMPER, Chairman.
JAS. H. MONCKTON, Secretary.

GRAND UNION MASS MEETING AT Broadway and 47th-st. Hall, MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 3, at 7½ o'clock. Speakers—George William Curtis, Esq., Hon. James M. Scovel, Col. Thomas B. Van Buren, Mr. Sumner, of Texas, is expected to be present. Singing by a Glee Club. Ladies are invited to attend. Seats reserved.

GEO. P. BRADFORD, President.
HIRAM W. BARNEY, Secretary.

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## RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS CHURCHES.—Preaching on SABBATH, Oct. 2, corner Catharine and Madison sts., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. MURPHY, at 10½ A. M., and communion at 3 P. M., and monthly concert of prayer for seamen at 7½ P. M.; preaching by the Pastor, Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, corner of Madison and Gouverneur sts., at 10½ A. M., and at the Mission, corner of Dover and Water sts. at 3½ P. M. Seamen and friends cordially invited. Seats free.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, BROOKLYN—Rev. JOHN W. SEELES, D. D., Pastor. The Pastor of this Church has now returned to the City, with restored health, and will resume his labors on SUNDAY next, Oct. 2. The morning service commences at 10½ o'clock. The regular monthly communion service at 3 P. M. Missionary concert for prayer at 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

INDEPENDENT METHODISTS.—PROF. MATTISON will preach in his church, 41st-st., near 6th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. *How are the Guilty saved from Wrath through Christ.* At 7½ P. M. a sermon by Rev. Dr. SMYTHE, an eminent minister and evangelist from London. Good singing, and a cordial welcome to strangers.

THE CORNER-STONE OF THE CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT, now in the course of erection on the corner of 5th-av. and 17th-st., near Greenwood Cemetery, will be laid by Right Rev. HORATIO POTTER, Bishop of New-York, with appropriate services, on THURSDAY, Oct. 6, at 4 o'clock P. M. Address by Rev. E. H. CANFIELD, D. D.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH—18TH-ST. NEAR 5th-av.—On SUNDAY, the Rector will preach the Twelfth Anniversary Sermon, at the 7½ A. M., 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. services—the latter for deaf mutes: and at 7½ P. M. will give some account of the sign language, the manner of educating the deaf mutes, and the progress of Church work among them.

JOHN-ST. METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Rev. S. C. KEELER, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and at 7 P. M. Sacrament after morning service. Seats free. Strangers are invited to attend. Daily union prayer-meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock.

REV. W. C. BREWER HAS RETURNED from the West, and will resume his labors in the Christian Chapel, West 17th-st., near 6th-av. Services on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. The public are invited to attend.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, BOTANIC Hall, No. 68 East Broadway. Preaching on SUNDAY, by Elder S. W. BISHOP, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. All interested to hear on the great life theme, and *The Coming and Kingdom of Christ*, are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

SABBATH EVENING IN LEXINGTON-AV. Presbyterian Church, corner 46th-st. The Pastor will deliver a lecture in course on the Book of Revelations, on next SABBATH EVENING. The services will commence at 7½ o'clock. The public are invited to attend.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Broome-st., two blocks east of Broadway. Preaching in this Church by the Pastor, Rev. JAMES B. DUNN, on SUNDAY, 2d inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers in the City and others are respectfully invited to attend.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND-STREET, one block from West 11th-st. and 7th-av. Rev. JAMES A. M. LA TOURETTE, Rector of Trinity Church, Potsdam, will preach a sermon to young men SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½, 3½ and 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION—Sunday Evening Services.—Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., will repeat his sermon on *Young Man and the Present*, in the Church of the Mediator, Lexington-av., corner 30th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

NOTICE.—PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LARGE Hall, cor. 8th-av. and 33d-st. Rev. R. C. SHIMEALL, Minister; regular service every Sabbath morning and evening. Subject—*Divine Sovereignty in Man's salvation.* Service 7½ o'clock.

AT THE LAIGHT-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH—Corner of Laight and Varick sts. (St. John's Park.) Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and evening at 7½ o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. ROBT. MCGONEGAL. Baptism at the close of the morning service.

REV. SAMUEL B. BELL, D. D., PASTOR, will preach (D. V.) in the Fiftieth-st. Presbyterian Church, between Broadway and 8th-av., on SUNDAY, Oct. 2, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subjects—Morning, *Sloth*; Evening, *New-York City*.

REV. DR. VINTON, ASSISTANT MINISTER of Trinity Church, will preach in St. Stephen's Church, corner of Broome and Chrystie sts., on SUNDAY EVENING, Oct. 2. Services at 7½ o'clock. Morning service at 10½ o'clock.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN Church, 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avenues. Rev. C. D. MURRAY, Pastor. Services on SABBATH, Oct. 2, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Strangers are cordially invited and will be provided with seats.

THE ROMANCES OF THE THEOLOGIANS. Rev. HENRY BLANCHARD will preach on this subject, in the Church of the Restoration, corner of Monroe-place and Clark-st., Brooklyn, on SUNDAY EVENING. The public are cordially invited to attend.

REV. HENRY M. SCUDDER, D. D., lately returned from India, will preach on SABBATH MORNING, the 2d October, in the R. D. Church, corner 29th-st. and 5th-av., and in the EVENING in R. D. Church, corner 21st-st. and 5th-av.

ST. THOMAS CHURCH.—REV. DR. FRANCIS VINTON will preach in this church on SUNDAY MORNING. Services commence at 10½ o'clock. The Sunday School will reopen on SUNDAY MORNING, at 9 o'clock.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION—East 14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. All seats free. Rev. R. G. DICKSON, Pastor. This church is open all Summer. All are welcome, rich and poor. Service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. J. C. DUTCHER WILL PREACH on SUNDAY, 2d inst., in the Dutch Reformed Church, Market-st., corner of Henry. Services commencing at 10½ in the morning and 7½ in the evening.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, between 2d and 3 avs., Rev. W. H. BOOLE, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Prayer meeting at 6 o'clock P. M.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR—LEXINGTON-av., corner of East 30th-st.—Divine service on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., will preach in the evening.

WASHINGTON-SQUARE M. E. CHURCH—4th-st., near 6th-av. Rev. HENRY B. RIDGAWAY, Pastor. Preaching at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Sermon in the evening to young people.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH.—REV. K. J. W. BUCKLAND will preach in the Calvary Baptist Church, West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., SUNDAY, Oct. 2, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M.

REV. A. FRANCKE MASON WILL PREACH in the 6th-st. Baptist Church, 6th-st., between Avenues B and C, on SUNDAY. Services commence A. M., 10½ o'clock. Evening, 7½ o'clock.

S. S. SNOW, S. M. C., WILL PREACH in Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Judgment of Babylon, commonly called Christendom.*

ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH, AMITY-ST., NEAR McDOUGAL.—The repairs upon this Church having been completed, it will be reopened for Divine service on SUNDAY, Oct 2, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Corner 4th-av. and 22d-st. Preaching in the MORNING by Rev. Dr. MCCLINTOCK, and in the EVENING by Rev. Mr. OTHEMAN.

REV. R. D. HITCHCOCK WILL CONTINUE his labors in the 14th-st. Presbyterian Church, corner of 2d-av. Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. Communion service at 3½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 5th-av., between 41st and 42d sts. Divine services on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr. will preach in the morning.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH—Corner of Downing-st.—Rev. WILLARD SPAULDING, of Salem, Mass., will supply the desk on SUNDAY. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

FRENCH EPISCOPAL CHURCH DU ST. ESPRIT, West 22d-st., near 5th-av. Rev. Dr. VERREN, Rector. Morning services at 10½; afternoon at 3½—both in the French language.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—PREACHING by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, SABBATH MORNING and EVENING, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st. Services every Sabbath afternoon at 3:15. Singing by a choir of two hundred children.

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HELMBOLD'S
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"HIGHLY CONCENTRATED"
COMPOUND
FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,
A positive and specific remedy for diseases of the BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL AND DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.
This medicine increases the power of digestion, and excites the absorbents into healthy action, by which the matter of calcareous depositions and all unnatural enlargements are reduced, as well as pain and inflammation, and is good for men, women and children.

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HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
For weakness arising from Excesses, Habits of Dissipation, Early Indiscretion, attended with the following symptoms:
Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power,
Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing,
Weak Nerves, Trembling,
Horror of Disease, Wakefulness,
Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Back,
Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body,
Dryness of the Skin, Eruptions of the Face,
Universal Lassitude, Palid Countenance,
Muscular System.
These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes, soon follow:
FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS, &c.,
in one of which the patient may expire. Who can say they are not frequently followed by those "direful diseases,"
INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?
Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, but none will confess. The records of the insane asylums and the melancholy deaths by consumption bear ample witness to the truth of the assertion
THE CONSTITUTION ONCE AFFECTED BY ORGANIC WEAKNESS
requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU invariably does. A trail will convince the most skeptical.

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In many affections peculiar to females, the Extract Buchu is unequaled by any other remedy, and for all complaints incident to the sex, or in the
DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.
See symptoms above.
NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

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Take no Balsam, Mercury, or unpleasant medicine for unpleasant and dangerous diseases.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
CURES THESE DISEASES,
in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change of diet, no inconvenience and NO EXPOSURE.

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USE HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
For all affections and diseases of these organs, whether existing
IN MALE OR FEMALE,
From whatever cause originating, and no matter how long standing. Diseases of these organs require the aid of a diuretic.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE GREAT DIURETIC,
AND IT IS CERTAIN
TO HAVE THE
DESIRED EFFECT
IN ALL DISEASES
FOR WHICH
IT IS RECOMMENDED,

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BLOOD! BLOOD! BLOOD!
HELMBOLD'S
HIGHLY CONCENTRATED
COMPOUND
FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA,
For purifying the blood, removing all chronic constitutional diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, and the only reliable and effectual known remedy for the cure of Scrofula, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Pains and Swellings of the Bones, Ulcerations of the Throat and Legs, Blotches, Pimples on the Face, Tetter, Erysipelas, and all Scaly Eruptions of the Skin,
AND BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION.
NOT A FEW
of the worst disorders that afflict mankind arise from the corruption that accumulates in the blood. Of all the discoveries that have been made to purge it out, none can equal in effect Helmbold's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla. It cleanses and renovates the blood, instils the vigor of health into the system, and purges out the humors which make disease. It stimulates the healthy functions of the body, and expels the disorders that grow and rankle in the blood. Such a remedy, that could be relied on, has long been sought for, and now, for the first time, the public have one on which they can depend. Our space here does not admit of certificates to show its effects, but the trial of a single bottle will show to the sick that it has virtues surpassing anything they have ever taken.
Two tablespoonsfuls of the Extract of Sarsaparilla added to a pint of water, is equal to Lisbon Diet Drink, and one bottle is fully equal to a gallon of the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or the decoction as usually made.

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HELMBOLD'S ROSE WASH,
an excellent lotion for diseases arising from habits of dissipation, used in connection with the Extracts Buchu and Sarsaparilla, in such diseases as recommended. Evidence of the most responsible and reliable character will accompany the medicines.
CERTIFICATE OF CURES,
FROM TWO TO TWENTY YEARS STANDING,
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For Medical Proprieties of Buchu,
SEE DISPENSATORY OF THE UNITED STATES.
See Professor DEWEES' valuable works on the Practice of Physic.
See remarks made by the celebrated Dr. Physic, Philadelphia.
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See most of the late standard works on Medicine.
EXTRACT BUCHU—$1 per bottle, or six for $5.
EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA—$1 per bottle, or six for $5.
IMPROVED ROSE WASH—50 cents per bottle, or six for $2 50.
Or half-dozen of each for $12, which will be sufficient to cure the most obstinate cases, if directions are adhered to.
Delivered to any address, securely packed from observation.
Describe symptoms in all communications. Cures guaranteed. Advice gratis.

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AFFIDAVIT.
Personally appeared before me, an Alderman of the City of Philadelphia, H. T. Helmbold, who being duly sworn, doth say his preparations contain no narcotic, no mercury, or other injurious drugs, but are truly vegetable.
H. T. HELMBOLD.
Sworn and subscribed before me this 23d day of November, 1854.
WM. P. HIBBARD, Alderman.
Ninth-st. above Race, Philadelphia.
Address letters for information, in confidence, to
H. T. HELMBOLD,
CHEMIST.

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HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,
No. 594 BROADWAY, N. Y., OR
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## MONETARY AFFAIRS.

**Sales at the Stock Exchange**—Oct. 1, 1864.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $3,000 | U. S. 6's, '81..R. | 107 | 1800 | Reading R....... | 124¾ |
| 10,000 | U. S. 6s, '81..C. | 106⅝ | 1500 | do........... | 124⅞ |
| 20,000 | do........... | 106½ | 3000 | do ........... | 125 |
| 1,500 | do........... | 106⅛ | 100 | do.........s10 | 124¼ |
| 43,000 | U.S. 6s, 5-20's.C. | 107⅞ | 200 | do...........s7 | 124⅝ |
| 16,800 | do........... | 107¾ | 200 | do.........s10 | 124¼ |
| 2,500 | U. S. 5s.10-40s. C. | 96⅜ | 100 | do.........s30 | 123½ |
| 20,000 | U.S.6s,1-yr...C. | 94¾ | 200 | Mich. Cen. R...... | 121 |
| 70,000 | do........... | 94⅞ | 100 | do........... | 120 |
| 25,000 | do........... | 95 | 200 | do........... | 119 |
| 20,000 | O. & M. Cer.... | 35 | 300 | M. S. & N. I. ...... | 71 |
| 30,000 | do........... | 35¼ | 200 | do........... | 70¾ |
| 55,000 | do........... | 35½ | 200 | do........... | 70⅝ |
| 1,000 | Erie 3d M........ | 110 | 1000 | do........... | 70⅜ |
| 6,000 | C.&N.W.S.F.B. | 105 | 500 | do........... | 70¼ |
| 8,000 | C.& N.W. 1stM. | 92 | 300 | do........... | 70⅛ |
| 2,000 | To.&W.1 M.Ex. | 101 | 500 | do........... | 70 |
| 6,000 | To. & W. 2d M.. | 86 | 100 | do.........s30 | 69¾ |
| 10,000 | McGr.&W.1stM. | 75 | 700 | Ill. Cen. R....... | 117½ |
| 25 | Fourth Nat. Bank. | 94 | 50 | do........b30 | 118 |
| 5,000 | Am. Gold....... | 193 | 100 | do.........s10 | 117¼ |
| 10,000 | do.........s30 | 190 | 300 | do........... | 117¼ |
| 20 | Hanover Bank.... | 105 | 100 | do.........s30 | 116½ |
| 50 | Del. & H. C. Co.... | 170 | 300 | do.........s30 | 116¼ |
| 50 | do........... | 168 | 200 | Clev.& Pitts. R.... | 104 |
| 300 | Cum. Coal Pref.... | 62 | 200 | do.........s30 | 103 |
| 100 | do........... | 61½ | 300 | do........... | 102 |
| 100 | do........... | 61¾ | 500 | do........... | 101½ |
| 200 | do.........s15 | 61½ | 300 | do.........s30 | 101 |
| 100 | Wyom.V. Coal.... | 49⅞ | 200 | do.........s30 | 100 |
| 50 | Mar. & Cin 1st Pr. | 56 | 1000 | do.........s30 | 100⅛ |
| 200 | Quicksilver M. Co. | 81 | 200 | Chi. & N. W....... | 43 |
| 500 | do.........b10 | 81 | 200 | do.........s10 | 43 |
| 100 | MariposaM. Co.... | 37 | 200 | do........... | 42½ |
| 100 | do........... | 36¾ | 100 | do........... | 42¼ |
| 300 | do........... | 36½ | 100 | do........... | 42 |
| 200 | do........... | 36¼ | 300 | Chi. &N.W. P.b10 | 75½ |
| 40 | Min. Mining Co... | 24 | 100 | do........... | 76 |
| 100 | N. Y. Cen......s10 | 115¼ | 200 | do........... | 75¾ |
| 600 | do........... | 115½ | 500 | do........... | 75½ |
| 200 | do........... | 115¼ | 100 | do........... | 75⅜ |
| 100 | do........... | 115 | 600 | do........... | 75¼ |
| 200 | do.........s30 | 114¼ | 500 | do.........s30 | 75 |
| 550 | Erie Railway..... | 93¼ | 200 | Chi. & R. I. R..x-d | 92 |
| 500 | do...........s5 | 93¼ | 500 | do........... | 91⅝ |
| 900 | do.........b10 | 93¼ | 750 | do........... | 91¼ |
| 800 | do........... | 93⅜ | 300 | do........... | 91½ |
| 100 | do.........s10 | 93 | 100 | do........... | 91⅜ |
| 200 | do...........s5 | 93⅛ | 50 | Chi.,Bur.&Q.R.... | 118 |
| 500 | do...........s5 | 93 | 100 | Mil. & Pr. du C. R. | 49 |
| 1100 | do........... | 93 | 100 | Tol. & Wab. Pref.. | 69 |
| 900 | do.........s30 | 92½ | 500 | Pitts.,Ft. W.& C.. | 96½ |
| 300 | H. Riv. R......... | 110¾ | 600 | do........... | 96¼ |
| 800 | do........... | 110½ | 600 | do.........s30 | 95 |
| 100 | Alt. & Terre H.... | 50¼ | 100 | C. & Alt. R. Pr.... | 90 |
| 100 | do........... | 50 | | | |

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $30,000 | Ohio & M. C... | 33¾ | 200 | Mich. S. & N. I. R. | 69 |
| 20,000 | do...........s3 | 33½ | 800 | do........... | 68⅜ |
| 30,000 | do........... | 33¾ | 800 | do...........b3 | 68⅜ |
| 30,000 | do........... | 34 | 800 | do........... | 68¼ |
| 200 | N. Y. Central...s3 | 113⅛ | 400 | do...........b3 | 68¼ |
| 500 | do.........s10 | 113⅛ | 200 | do...........s3 | 68¼ |
| 100 | do........... | 113¾ | 400 | do........... | 68⅛ |
| 200 | do...........s3 | 113¼ | 100 | do...........b5 | 68¼ |
| 300 | Erie R...........s3 | 91½ | 1400 | Ill. Cen. R....... | 115 |
| 900 | do........... | 91⅛ | 200 | do...........s3 | 115¼ |
| 100 | do...........c | 91⅛ | 200 | do...........s3 | 115 |
| 300 | do........... | 91 | 200 | do...........b3 | 115 |
| 800 | do...........c | 91 | 1600 | Cleve. & Pitts... | 99 |
| 100 | do........... | 90¾ | 1900 | do........... | 100 |
| 2400 | do........... | 90¾ | 500 | do.........s30 | 99 |
| 1200 | do........... | 90⅞ | 200 | do........... | 99½ |
| 500 | do...........s3 | 90¾ | 300 | Chi.&N. W. Pref.. | 73⅝ |
| 300 | do...........c | 90⅞ | 200 | do........... | 74 |
| 100 | do...........s5 | 90⅞ | 200 | do...........s3 | 74 |
| 1200 | do...........s3 | 90⅞ | 400 | do...........b3 | 74 |
| 600 | do...........s5 | 90¾ | 100 | Mil. & Pr. Du C.... | 48 |
| 800 | do...........b3 | 91 | 200 | P., Ft. W.& C...s3 | 94¾ |
| 200 | Hud. Riv. R......c | 108 | 200 | do........... | 94¾ |
| 400 | do........... | 109 | 400 | do........... | 94½ |
| 800 | do...........s3 | 109 | 400 | do........... | 94¼ |
| 200 | do...........b3 | 109 | 200 | do...........c | 94¼ |
| 3400 | do........... | 108¾ | 200 | do...........c | 94½ |
| 300 | do...........c | 108¾ | 1000 | do........... | 94 |
| 800 | do........... | 108⅝ | 200 | Cum. Coal........ | 60 |
| 600 | Reading R.......c | 123½ | 200 | do...........b5 | 60 |
| 200 | do...........c | 123½ | 200 | do...........b3 | 60 |
| 800 | do.........s10 | 121¼ | 300 | do...........s3 | 60 |
| 2200 | do.........s10 | 121 | 200 | do...........b5 | 60¼ |
| 200 | Mich. Central R.. | 118 | 200 | do........... | 60¼ |
| 100 | do........... | 118¾ | 100 | do...........b5 | 60½ |
| 600 | Chi. & R. I. R.... | 90 | 100 | Quick. M. Co....s3 | 79⅞ |
| 300 | do...........s3 | 90 | 200 | do...........b3 | 80 |
| 900 | do........... | 89¾ | 600 | do...........b5 | 80½ |
| 1000 | do........... | 89½ | 100 | do.........b30 | 81 |
| 200 | do...........c | 89¾ | 100 | Mariposa M. Co... | 35½ |
| 300 | Chi. & N. W...... | 41½ | 200 | do........... | 36 |

SATURDAY, Oct. 1—P. M.

The price of Gold was comparatively steady through the forenoon. The new Gold-Room was opened, but the machinery worked awkwardly, and there was not very much done. The Old Room stood adjourned through the morning hours of the new experiment. At 2 o'clock there was a meeting of Mr. GILPIN's old subscribers, when the determination seemed to be to keep his Room open for Gold dealings as usual.

The export of Gold to-day was $420,700. Exchange on London left off for the present mail at 108½@108¾ for Gold, but drawers found more profit in reselling than shipping the Gold.

The Stock Market was nominally depressed, particularly after the adjournment of the morning board—the only board on Saturday. The Railways were pressed on sale at a concession, in many instances, of 2½@3 ℔ cent. from yesterday's sales, and on the Street at 2 o'clock Erie was quoted at 90@90½ and Michigan Southern at 68 ℔ cent. The other New-York and Western Roads were depressed in like proportion. The Government Stocks were a fraction lower on the 5-20s. Treasury Certificates comparatively firm.

The following were about the latest quotations, up to 2:30 o'clock P. M., as compared with Friday afternoon. Gold fell off to 190@189½ ℔ cent.:

| | Frid. | Sat. | | Frid. | Sat. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| U. S. 6s, 1881.... | 106½ | 106⅝ | Mich. Southern.. | 71¾ | 68 |
| U. S. 5-20's...... | 108 | 107¾ | Illinois Cen..... | 118¾ | 114¾ |
| N. Y. Central..... | 115 | 114 | Pittsburgh...... | 106⅜ | 99 |
| Erie ............ | 94¾ | 90¾ | Fort Wayne...... | 99 | 94 |
| Erie Preferred.. | 101 | 100 | Rock Island..... | *93¼ | 89¾ |
| Hudson.......... | 111⅞ | 108⅜ | Reading......... | 123¾ | 121¼ |
| Canton.......... | 29 | 28½ | Quicksilver..... | 81 | 80 |
| Treas. Cer., new | 94⅝ | 95 | Cum'land Coal.. | 61⅜ | 60¼ |
| Northwest........ | 44⅜ | 41½ | Mariposa....... | 37¾ | 36 |
| Ohio & M. Certifs | 36½ | 36⅜ | N. West Pref.... | 77¾ | 74¼ |

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Stocks:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Merchants'.......... | 111 | Hanover.............. | 105 |
| America............ | 130 | Metropolitan......... | 112 |
| North River........ | 105 | St. Nicholas.......... | 99 |
| Mech. & Traders'... | 120 | Commonwealth...... | 100 |
| American Exchange. | 117 | Park................. | 135 |

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Erie 2ds, '79............ | 116 | Tol. & Wab. 1sts...... | 100½ |
| Erie 3ds, '83............ | 110 | Tol. & Wab. 2ds...... | 86 |
| Chi., B. & Quincy...... | 116 | N. J. Cen. 1sts....... | 114 |
| Chi.& N. W. S. F....... | 105 | Pitts, Ft.W. & C. 2ds.. | 103 |
| Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds. | 100 | Clev. & Pitts. 3ds...... | 100 |
| Chi. & N. W. 1sts...... | 90¼ | Miss. & Mo. L. G.... | 55 |
| Del., L. & W. 1sts..... | 112 | Chi. & Alt. Inc........ | 88 |
| Tol. & Wab. Ext....... | 100¾ | | |

The business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, New-York, today, was as follows: Receipts, $1,778,628 50; for Customs, $115,000; payments, 1,868,880 34; balance, $22,511,939 65; Seven and Three-Ten notes, $113,800.

The week's imports of foreign dry goods have been to the value of only $917,904, against $1,928,778 the corresponding week of last year. The following is the summary for the week:

| | CONSUMPTION DIRECT. | | WAREHOUSED. | | WITHDRAWN. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Pkgs. | Value. | Pkgs. | Value. | Pkgs. | Value. |
| Mnfs. of Wool. | 209 | $101,397 | 666 | $278,893 | 1,968 | $566,325 |
| Mnfs. Cotton.. | 39 | 8,920 | 307 | 93,585 | 272 | 75,931 |
| Mnfs of Silk.. | 203 | 101,137 | 90 | 78,647 | 157 | 137,100 |
| Mnfs of Flax | 108 | 30,479 | 628 | 161,434 | 448 | 92,424 |
| Miscellaneous. | 60 | 22,681 | 144 | 40,831 | 77 | 50,805 |
| Totals..... | 718 | $264,614 | 1,835 | $653,290 | 2,222 | $921,665 |
| | | 653,290 | | | | 264,614 |
| Total entered.... | | $917,904 | Total marketed.. | | | $1,186,279 |

Mr. EDWARD MATHEWS has adapted the stores No. 69, 71 and 73 Broadway to suits of offices for every description of associated companys and individual firms. See advertisement in another column.

## CLOTHING.

### CLOTHING.

At the only and surest place, where ladies and gentlemen can dispose of their cast off wearing apparel, carpets, furniture, jewelry, diamonds, &c., and receive the utmost value at the rate of gold, as we have a great demand for those articles, for western markets. Please call or address a note by post to H. HARRIS, No. 164 7th-av., between 21st and 22d sts. You will not regret it. Also old gold or silver bought. Ladies waited upon by Mrs. Harris at their own residences in or out of the city.

SHIRTS FOR $4 50; SOLD ELSEWHERE FOR $6.

SHIRTS for $3 75; sold elsewhere for $5.
SHIRTS for $3; sold elsewhere for $4.
SHIRTS for $2 25; sold elsewhere for $3.
SHIRTS for $1 50; sold elsewhere for $2.
Call and see samples at No. 706 Broadway, third floor.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, NO. 657 BROADWAY—All kinds of Children's Cloaks and Suits, Dresses, Blankets, Basques, Corsets, Chemises, Infant's Waists, Aprons, Bibs, Baskets, &c.

Ladies' Embroidered Chemises, Nightgowns, Yokes, Ladies' ready-made Under Garments, Fluted Hkfs. Initials and Coats of Arms embroidered on Handkerchiefs, Table Linen and Bed Clothes.

Braiding, Cotton and Silk Embroideries made to order. Stamping for Embroideries executed perfectly.

## DRY GOODS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 and 467 BROADWAY, (corner Grand-st.,)
RICH PARIS DRESS SILKS.
Also, low-priced SILKS, at greatly reduced prices.
Also at stores
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!!
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (cor. Grand-st.)
FALL AND WINTER DRESS GOODS
Of every description, at a large reduction.
Also at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!!!
AT LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, corner of Grand-st.
LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY,
Undergarments, Gloves, Scarfs, Ties, &c., &c.,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!
Also, at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
and Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!!!
AT LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner GRAND-ST.)
LINENS, TABLE AND PIANO COVERS.
SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, FLANNELS,
BLANKETS, &c., &c.,
AT MUCH REDUCED PRICES!!!
Also, at Stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
and Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!!!
AT LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner Grand-st.)
CLOAKS, CLOAKINGS, SHAWLS, &c.
Latest Fall and Winter Novelties,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!!
Also at Stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
and Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

AT LEGRAIN'S,
A GREAT REDUCTION
HAS BEEN MADE ON ALL GOODS.

Ladies will find on Monday that the prices of goods have been reduced much beyond that which the depression in the gold rate warrants.

LEGRAIN,
NO. 729 BROADWAY,
NO. 1 WAVERLY-PLACE.

A NEW CLOAK ROOM
AT LEGRAIN'S.
MONDAY, OCT. 3,
OPENING OF A LARGE AND CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF CLOAKS,
the great proportion of them being imported from PARIS
ESPECIALLY FOR THIS OPENING.
VELVET,
SILK,
CLOTH AND VELVET,
BEAVER CLOAKS FOR THE SEASON.
OPERA CLOAKS,
QUITE NEW STYLES.
A special cutter has been engaged.
The greatest attention will be paid to orders.
LEGRAIN,
No. 729 BROADWAY,
No. 1 WAVERLY-PLACE.

THE ATTENTION OF LADIES IS INVITED TO CAREY'S opening of CLOAKS on the 4th inst.
Prices at and under the Gold standard.
GEO. CAREY,
No. 475 BROADWAY,
Late Chas. Street & Co.

GEO. CAREY RESPECTFULLY SOLICITS the attention of ladies to his elegant stock of RICH VELVET CLOAKS, PARIS BASQUES, SACQUES, JACKETS and CIRCULARS, of recent importations, at and under the Gold standard.
GEO. CAREY,
No. 475 BROADWAY,
Late Chas. Street & Co.

THE LATEST PARIS AND LONDON STYLES IN CLOAKS, BASQUES, CIRCULARS, SACQUES, and JACKETS at CAREY'S opening, on TUESDAY, 4th inst.
PRICES AT AND UNDER THE GOLD STANDARD.
GEO. CAREY,
No. 475 BROADWAY,
Late Chas. Street & Co.

CAREY'S GRAND OPENING OF FRENCH, ENGLISH AND HIS OWN MANUFACTURED CLOAKS, BASQUES, SACQUES, CIRCULARS and JACKETS will take place on TUESDAY, Oct. 4, 1864.
PRICES AT AND UNDER THE GOLD STANDARD.
GEO. CAREY,
No. 475 BROADWAY,
Late Chas. Street & Co.

CLOAKS, BASQUES, SACQUES, CIRCULARS AND JACKETS
AT AND UNDER THE GOLD STANDARD.
Ladies will please remember that CAREY'S grand opening takes place on TUESDAY the 4th instant.
GEO. CAREY,
No. 475 BROADWAY,
Late Chas. Street & Co.

GEO. CAREY WILL OPEN, ON TUESDAY, the 4th inst., a large and choice selection of LADIES' OUTER GARMENTS, for Fall and Winter, of the latest styles.
Prices at and under the gold standard.
GEO. CAREY,
No. 475 BROADWAY,
Late Chas. Street & Co.

AT M. ROBERTS', JR.,
NO. 181 EIGHTH-AV.
GREAT BARGAINS THIS WEEK.
ALL OUR NEW AND ELEGANT STOCK OF FALL AND WINTER
DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
SHAWLS,
CLOAKS,
&c.
REDUCED 25 to 100 per cent. from late prices.
EXTRA FINE FRENCH MERINOES,
Reduced from $3 50, $3 and $2 50 to $2 50, $2 25 and $2.
BLACK AND COLORED ALPACAS,
Reduced from $1 50, $1 25 and $1 to $1, 75c. and 62c.
FRENCH POPLINS, PLAIN.
Reduced from $3 50 and $3 to $2 50 and $2 25.
BLACK SILKS,
Reduced from $5, $4 $3 to $3, $2 50 and $2.
COLORED SILKS, PLAIN AND FANCY,
Reduced from $2 50, $2 25 and $2 to $2, $1 75 and $1 50.
BARATHEA, PLAIN AND FANCY,
Reduced from $1 50 and $1 25 to $1 and 70c.
PACIFIC AND SPRAGUE PRINTS,
Reduced from 50c. to 26c.
ESSEX PRINTS,
Reduced from 40c. to 20c.
CLOAKS, SHAWLS, DELAINES AND DOMESTIC GOODS
REDUCED IN THE SAME PROPORTION.
M. ROBERTS, Jr., No. 181 8th-av.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE,
FROM AUCTION,
Cheap RIBBONS, BONNET VELVETS, and SILKS, at last years' prices.
ALSO,
New FLOWERS and DRESS TRIMMINGS; complete line of ladies' KID GLOVES, equal to Alexander's, below last years' prices. Lots of auction EMBROIDERIES, LACES, HOSIERY, &c., cheap.
Our Bonnet Department is crowded with novelties.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand, and No. 66 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from Bowery.

M. GREGG,
NO. 19 FIFTH-AVENUE,
Will open her Fall and Winter styles of
PARIS CLOAKS AND BASQUES
on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 5, 1864.

REAL INDIA SHAWLS.—I WILL OPEN A new lot on TUESDAY, 4th inst., which will be sold at the lowest gold quotations. J. RUSSELL, No. 232 Wooster-st., third door below Amity-st.

## MILLINERY.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.
AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE,
You can purchase cut lengths of millinery goods cheaper than down-town. Jobbers sell whole pieces. Inspect ribbons, silks and velvets, felt, beaver and straw goods. It will be to your advantage. EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st. and No. 66 Allen-st.
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

MME. RALLINGS,
No. 318 CANAL-ST.,
has ready an elegant assortment of FALL and WINTER MILLINERY, which will be offered at the lowest cash prices.

TUCKER'S BRIDAL SETS AND VAILS.
NEW AND VERY PRETTY.
NO. 759 BROADWAY.

GREAT FALL IN GOLD.—MME. BARGROUNE, No. 575 Broadway, has a large and elegant assortment of French and American bonnets, round hats, &c., which, in consequence of the fall in gold, she has reduced 40 per cent. Ladies should call and see for themselves; they will also find dressmaking in all its branches. Ladies about leaving the City can have goods made up at the shortest notice. No. 575 Broadway, over Brooks' shoe-store.

## INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
Nos. 327 and 329 4th-av.,
REV. GEORGE W. BACON, A.M., LL.B., Principal.

The rooms have been much enlarged and refitted, and a gymnasium has been added. The modern languages, drawing, &c., are taught without extra charge. There are three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL,
For Young Gentlemen, Nos. 55, 57, 59, and 61 West 33d-st., Ebbitt Hall, between 5th-av. and Broadway, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. The Scientific and Classical Departments are under the charge of
Mr. P. M. W. REDFIELD.
The Department of Modern Languages under that of
Mr. A. BERNARD.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'
French and English boarding and day school, No. 56 West 11th-st., will reopen Sept. 22.

THE GARDNER INSTITUTE.—ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School, No. 16 East 28th-st., will reopen Sept. 20.
DR. and MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

M. W. LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
No. 926 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., now open, receives youth of all ages, and prepares them for college or business. For the past two years no pupil has been permanently transferred to any other city school. Several names of last year's patrons follow as references:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| H. M. Alexander, | K. Couillard, | D. S. Schanck, |
| John Auchincloss, | Henry Day, | Robt. Schell, |
| John S. Boyd, | Geo. De Forest. | W. L. Skidmore, |
| Wm. A. Butler, | Edmund Dwight, | C. A. Smith, |
| B. F. Butler, | Alex. Knox, | C. N. Talbot, |
| A. W. Canfield, | C. E. Knox, | A. H. Trowbridge, |
| J. M. Cooper, | Thos. Leboutillier, | H. C. Van Vorst, |
| J. P. Crosby, | Jas. L. Phipps, | J. C. Work. |

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
GOSHEN, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.
Mrs. M. L. READ, Miss M. E. BROWN, Miss M. L. McCLUER.

The School year will begin on MONDAY, Aug. 29. The location is unsurpassed for healthfulness and beauty. REFERENCES—Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., Rev. Robert S. Howland, D. D., Hon. Chas. P. Daly, Duncan McDougall, Esq., New-York, Capt. J. J. Comstock, Jersey City; Ashbel Welsh, Esq., Lambertville, N. J.; Dr. H. B. Tebbetts, Lake Providence, La.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

MRS. FITZ HENRI
Respectfully announces to her friends and the public, that she has opened a select English and French Boarding and Day School, for young ladies and children, at No. 40 Irving-place, near Gramercy-park, and one block from Union-square.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
For circulars apply to W. H. ARTHUR & CO., No. 39 Nassau-st., or to BENJAMIN MASON, Principal, Yonkers, N. Y.

BOARDING-SCHOOL AT NORTH ORANGE, N. J., second building northeast of St. Mark's Church, same side, where boys are thoroughly prepared for business or college, and have the comforts of a home. This well-established seminary, at a smaller sum, offers inducements superior to the best seminaries. Limited number of students 16. (No day scholars.) Two vacancies open. Address PRINCIPAL, Box No. 152 North Orange, N. J., or come and see.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE, No. 18 Cooper Union, New-York.—Students received at any time. Naval, civil and mechanical engineering given. Open day and evening. Prof. Scheinert will resume his classes in ancient and modern languages and fencing in the above institution, Tuesday, Sept. 20. For circulars call or address
Prof. J. G. FOX, A. M., Principal.

REV. J. H. TYNG WOULD APPRISE parents that he has taken a pleasant and convenient room, corner Broadway and 21st-st., where he will be glad to receive a small number of lads, to whose thorough instruction in all the usual branches of classical and English study his whole time and endeavors will be devoted. The modern languages also will receive their full proportion of attention. Inquiry is invited at 923 Broadway.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE—AFFORDS the very best advantages for a classical, scientific, commercial and musical education. French Conversation and Lewis' Gymnastics for Ladies, and Military Drill for Gents, daily, without extra charge. A new Gymnasium, costing $6,000. Fifteen instructors. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

MISS KENNEDY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH School for a limited number of Young Ladies and Children, No. 12 Union-square, reopens Sept. 12.
MISS KENNEDY is prepared to receive six young ladies as boarding pupils, who will be under her own personal supervision, and enjoy unusual facilities for acquiring a thorough, practical knowledge of the French language.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE—BEDFORD, Westchester Co., N. Y.—A family Boarding-school, under charge of Mr. and Mrs. BOLTON, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Terms, for board and tuition, $60 per quarter. Circulars obtained of J. H. Fonda, No. 38 Wall-st.; James M. Bates, No. 165 Broadway; James M. Rankin, No. 172 Broadway, corner Maiden-lane, or address the Principal.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its forty-seventh semi-annual session Oct. 6, 1864, with important improvements in its buildings, added to the great beauty of its location and the well-known excellence of its permanent corps of instructors. For circulars, address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

LAW SCHOOL OF NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY.—This school has been reorganized and will open on MONDAY, Oct. 3, 1864, at the University Building. For circulars, &c., application may be made at the University, or by letter to JOHN NORTON POMEROY, Dean of the Law Faculty.

MRS. J. W. BLIGH'S ENGLISH AND French School for 30 young ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., will reopen September 26; Mrs. Bligh will be in New-York on the 15th of September, until which date letters addressed as above, or to Box No. 695, Newport, R. I., will have prompt attention.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Circulars at Christern's, No. 763, Crowen's, No. 843, Corwin's, No. 900, and Mitchell & Seixas', No. 952 Broadway.

THE CLASSICAL, FRENCH, ENGLISH and Primary School of Dr. F. BERTHET and B. BRAMAN, No. 920 Broadway, will reopen Sept. 19. There is a Gymnasium. For circulars, inquire of LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

DON BERNARD FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 147 Madison-av. Principal, Madame Don Bernard née de Rochefermoy. The Scientific and English departments under the care of the most able Professors.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, No. 1,214 Broadway, one door below 30th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 12. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Segee's, No. 826 Broadway; at the school, and 224 10th-st.

GREYLOCK INSTITUTE—SOUTH WILLIAMSTOWN, BERKSHIRE CO., MASS.—A select family school for boys. The Forty-eighth Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 2. Twenty-five pupils. For circulars, address the Principal, BENJ. F. MILLS, A.M.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The fifty-fourth semi-annual session will commence on Tuesday, Nov. 1. For circulars, apply to the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, M. A.

MILITARY ACADEMY, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fall and Winter term will commence on the first MONDAY in October. For circulars, apply to the Superintendent, Gen. M. I. LOCKWOOD.

KINDERGARTEN.—A PRIVATE SCHOOL for children, on the Kindergarten plan, will reopen Sept. 14, at No. 70 West 37th-st. Number limited. For particulars, please address Miss E. M. COE, as above.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 3 West 27th-st., second door from the 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 15.

MRS. TUFFS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH boarding and day school, in West 84th-st., near Central Park, will be reopened Sept. 20. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and Segee, No. 826.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young Ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., will reopen on Sept. 22. The Principal will be at home during the Summer.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies recommences Sept. 20. Address Miss M. Y. BEAN, No. 21 Brevoort-place, 10th-st.

FRENCH LANGUAGE.—PROFESSOR G. BEAUGEZ, who is now teaching French in one of the best institutes of this City, solicits evening lessons in private families. Address No. 88 Laurens-st.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS—AT NO. 53½ WEST 32D-ST.—CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, Rev. A. P. MORRIS, M. A., of Worcester College, Oxford.

SUBURBAN HOME SCHOOL, NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Rev. Dr. SHEARS, Rector. Twenty-second half-yearly session begins Nov. 1. See reference circulars.

MISS F. B. PRIEST WILL REOPEN her school on MONDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 203 (old No. 77) East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square.

A HOME FOR SIX BOYS, WITH INSTRUCTION for College or business. Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

BOY'S BOARDING SCHOOL, ESSEX, CONN.—M. A. CUMMINGS, Principal. Terms, $250. Circulars at SHELDON & CO.'S, 335 Broadway.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—White Plains, N. Y.
O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their day school for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

MISS FRASER'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG ladies, 50th-st., first house west of 6th-av., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 15.

## INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE
For young gentlemen, will reopen Sept. 20, Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st. Boarding and day school. A primary department. Pupils prepared for College, business, West Point and the Navy School. The prospectus of the school contains the names of the pupils and those of their parents for the past nine years.
Prof. ELLIE CHARLIER, Director.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square,
GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector.

Opened its Twenty-second Academic Year, Sept. 12.

It fits students of all ages for business, West Point, or any American College; has four departments and twelve assistant professors.

Catalogue of terms, references, &c., to be had at the Institute, which is easily accessible from all parts of New-York, neighboring cities and villas. The Square furnishes safe and delightful recreation for the pupils.

The following have sons at the school:

| | |
|---|---|
| Rev. S. M. Isaacs, | Hon. F. A. Conkling, |
| Hon. W. R. Beebee, | Hon. L. L. Lombard, |
| Hon. Wm. H. Mansfield, | Gen. John P. Hatch, U.S.A. |
| Dr. S. T. Hubbard, | Dr. A. P. Dalrymple, U.S.A. |
| Dr. S. D. Brooks, | N. Quackenboss, Esq., |
| Messrs. A. R. Wetmore, | George F. Nesbitt, |
| Robert Bonner, | John Aitken, |
| H. R. Dunham, | Charles Bliven, |
| E. K. Collins, Jr., | J. C. Withington, |
| F. P. Sage, | Gardner A. Sage, |

and one hundred other well known citizens.

PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, L. I.
A. CRITTENDEN, A. M., Principal.

The twentieth annual session will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14.

This institution offers to young ladies unusual advantages for a complete and thorough education, both in the solid and ornamental branches.

Young ladies from abroad will find ample accommodations and a genuine home in the family of Prof. Eaton, adjoining the institution.

For circulars, giving full particulars, address A. CRITTENDEN or Prof. D. G. EATON.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 253 Madison-av.,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.
For circulars of further particulars, please apply as above.

MAPLE HALL.
FEMALE SEMINARY,
Jamaica, L. I.
P. A. ANDREU.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHONS'
CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL AND GYMNASIUM,
No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.
Open Sept. 12.

JOHN B. MOORE'S
MATHEMATICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH (limited) SCHOOL, No. 923 Broadway, northwest corner 21st street, reopened on the 19th ult.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—The schools will open for the season, on MONDAY, the 3d of October, at 7 o'clock P. M., No. 58 East 13th-st. Scholastic models wanted; likewise a boy to take care of the studio.

UNION HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.—MISS STEVENS, PRINCIPAL.—The forty-sixth year of this Seminary will commence on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

R. P. JENKS' SCHOOL WILL REOPEN at No. 1,182 Broadway, three doors above 28th st. on MONDAY, Sept. 12.

MRS. WILLIAMES, ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 39th street, will reopen, Sept. 21.

THE MISSES AUBERT'S FRENCH AND English boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 146 East 13th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

J. H. PATTON'S SCHOOL WILL REOPEN on MONDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 1,149 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.

## TEACHERS.

A LADY RESIDING IN THIS CITY, wishes for a few pupils, to instruct daily, at their homes, in the English branches; or would meet a class of young ladies to read and study History, English Literature and Rhetoric. Address M. A., Bookstore, No. 134 Sixth-av.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER WISHES a situation as visiting governess, to teach English, French and music. Best of references. Address T. A. J., Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A LADY, A HOME AS HOUSEKEEPER; has never occupied that situation before, but feels assured would do all that was necessary; would prefer taking charge of the family of a widower; best of reference given and required. Address, for three days, G. L., Box No. 148 *Times* Office. No remuneration required.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as first-class waitress; can produce the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 187 West 13th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED DRESSMAKER who goes out by the day, employment from a few more ladies; reference given. Call on Mrs. KEENAN, No. 139 50th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman to take charge of a baby from its birth and do all kinds of family sewing; good reference. Call at No. 6 Putnam-row, corner of Bleecker and Sullivan sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE; CAN take entire charge of a baby. Can be seen in her last place, No. 43 West 9th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Call on Monday.

### MALES.

TO PUBLISHERS.—A SITUATION WANTED as clerk in a publishing business, by a man who has had experience in that line. Address X. L., Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

## HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A CONFECTIONER, WHO UNDERSTANDS all branches of the business, for a retail store a short distance in the country. Good pay and a steady situation to one competent. Address CONFECTIONER, Box No. 182 *Times* office.

WANTED—FOR CHICAGO, A FIRST-CLASS forewoman for a cloak department; she must be a first-class cutter, designer and fitter, and of good taste. Apply to LORD & TAYLOR, corner Broadway and Grand-st., entrance in Grand-st.

WANTED—A GERMAN SEAMSTRESS, ALSO a French maid for a child, both to go to Boston; being fully competent and having best references. Apply at No. 132 West 14th-st.

WANTED—AN HONEST, FAITHFUL, INDUSTRIOUS man, if married, with a small family, to take entire charge of a garden, greenhouse and grapery, to go to Cleveland, Ohio. Apply to Mr. JONES, *Times* Office.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A PROTESTANT woman to cook, wash and iron in a small family; none but those having the best of City reference need apply at No. 80 East 27th-st.

WANTED—BY MR. SMITH, NO. 91 CLINTON-place, a reporter to report from forty to fifty lectures. Apply, for three days, from 8 to 11 o'clock A. M.

WANTED—SOME SAILMAKER BOYS, WHO have been at the trade before, or to learn, at No. 89 West-st.

SALESMAN WANTED.—AN ACTIVE YOUNG man, one acquainted with the Clothiers' and Tailors' Trimmings business. Address S. B., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

$15 PER DAY NET PROFIT.—AGENTS wanted for a light wholesale business. Send for a circular to C. F. SHUTTS, Troy, N. Y.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LINCOLN AND JOHNSON.
THE
TREMAINE BROTHERS
LINCOLN & JOHNSON
CAMPAIGN SONG BOOK

NOW READY. Every song written expressly for this campaign, and adapted to the most popular and familiar airs of the day.

Price, 15 cents; $10 per hundred. Send your orders to C. M. TREMAINE, No. 176 Washington-st.; can be obtained at any news agency.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

PRICES OF COMBS AND TOILET ARTICLES reduced, and broken combs, opera and eye-glasses, fans, parasols and jewelry repaired, at No. 947 Broadway, and No. 177 5th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

## PRINTING.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
Stationers, Printers and Bookbinders, No. 45 Maiden-lane. Orders solicited. Diaries for 1865.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., Sept. 21, 1864.

AN ARMY MEDICAL BOARD, TO CONSIST of Surgeon Charles S. Tripler, U. S. A., President; Surgeon William S. King, U. S. A., and Surgeon Glover Perrin, U. S. A., Recorder, will meet at Cincinnati, Ohio, on the 18th of October next, for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Staff of the United States Army, and of such Assistant Surgeons for promotion as may be brought before it.

Applicants must be between 21 and 30 years of age, and physically sound.

Applications must be addressed to the Secretary of War or the Surgeon-General stating the residence of the applicant, and the date and place of his birth; they must also be accompanied by respectable testimonials of moral character.

No allowance is made for the expenses of persons undergoing the examination, as it is an indispensable pre requisite to appointment.

There are now five vacancies in the Medical Staff.
JOS. K. BARNES,
Surgeon-General, U. S. A.

## FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
will receive subscriptions to the
NEW 7.30 TREASURY NOTE LOAN.

These notes are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, maturing in THREE YEARS from Aug. 15, 1864—interest payable semi-annually in currency, at the rate of 7 3-10 PER CENT. per annum.

The notes are payable in Currency at maturity, or convertible into 5.20 SIX PER CENT. BONDS, with interest, payable in Gold.

All deposits made prior to Aug. 15, will draw interest at same rate.

The usual commissions allowed on this Loan and also on the 10.40 Loan.

We are prepared to convert the U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES into the 6 per cent. BONDS of 1881, with promptness, and on favorable terms.

Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including
U. S. 5.20 BONDS.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. 12 MOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.
MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS collected or purchased.

THE NEW PATRIOTIC LOAN.
FISK & HATCH,
No. 38 Wall-st.,
will receive subscriptions to the new
SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

The notes will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, with interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent., or one cent. per day on each $50, payable semi-annually. They will be dated Aug. 15, 1864, and will be payable at the end of three years in current funds, or convertible into five-twenty six per cent. bonds, payable, principal and interest, in gold.

On all payments made prior to Aug. 15, interest will be allowed, and after date interest will be charged.

☞ Liberal arrangements will be made with banks, bankers and dealers.

SUBSCRIPTIONS ALSO RECEIVED FOR THE TEN-FORTY LOAN.

All kinds of Government securities bought and sold at market rates.

☞ Special attention given to the conversion of the old 7-30 notes into the six per cent. bonds of 1881.

Holders of amounts less than $500 can now avail themselves of the privilege of conversion, as the bonds of 1881 will hereafter be issued in denominations of $50 and $100, as well as the larger denominations heretofore issued. In converting the notes due Aug. 19, interest will be adjusted to that date.

FISK & HATCH,
No. 38 Wall-st.

GRINNELL & NEVERS,
STOCK BROKERS, No. 15 Broad-st., New-York.
*Government Securities*, Railway Stocks, &c., &c., bought and sold at the N. Y. Stock Exchange, exclusively on commission.
WILLIAM F. GRINNELL. BENJAMIN M. NEVERS.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED TO THE
7.30 PER CENT. AND 10.40
NATIONAL LOANS,
(¼ per cent. commission allowed,)
BY
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York,
Bankers and Government Loan Agents.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK,
NO. 650 BROADWAY,
Near Bleecker-st.,
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.
Subscriptions received for the new popular
7.3-10 LOAN,
And the entire commission of $2 50 on each $1,000 allowed.
10-40 Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

SIXTH NATIONAL BANK,
Corner 35th-st., Broadway and 6th-av.,
Will receive subscriptions to the new 7-30 Treasury Notes at the Bank, and at the Bank of the Commonwealth. Ten-Forty Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
C. DARLING, President.
J. W. B. DOBLER, Cashier.

JOHN B. MURRAY & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 11 Broad-st., near Wall-st.
DEALERS IN UNITED STATES SECURITIES.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

THE EXCELSIOR PETROLEUM COMPANY.

The Excelsior Petroleum Company is a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New-York, with a capital of $500,000, divided into 100,000 shares, of the par value of $5 each, the shareholders of which are exempted from all personal liability.

The property of this Company consists of Petroleum Oil lands, in fee simple (located in the county of Venango, State of Pennsylvania) together with sundry leases of oil wells, which are for the most part actually producing at the present time.

The different properties have been selected with great care by competent judges. The interests (now developed) are producing $650 a day, or 4 per cent. per month on amount of capital.

The future prospects of this Company, on the further development of the property now in its possession, are incalculable. It is confidently expected that a dividend of 10 per cent. a month can be readily declared, when the several wells are finished that are now rapidly approaching completion, on territory which has never yet failed of production.

The books are now opened for subscribers at the offices of Messrs. T. KETCHAM & CO., No. 68 Wall-st.; Messrs. WING & EVANS, No. 74 Beaver-street (cor. Hanover); Messrs. J. C. DAYTON & CO., No. 107 Front-st.; and WM. A. FOWLER, Esq., N 1 Broadway.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, New-York, Sept. 20, 1864.

THE FIRST SERIES OF $2,000,000 Redemption Bonds, bearing 6 per cent. interest, and payable in 1890, have been exchanged for Construction Bonds. The Directors, by resolution this day, have decided to issue another series of $3,000,000, under the same mortgage, upon the road and appurtenances, which are offered at 110 per cent., in exchange for Construction Bonds at 120 per cent., making a difference of 10 per cent. in favor of the Construction Bonds.

This arrangement is proposed in order to relieve the holders of the Construction Bonds from the inconvenience of a peremptory call for the bonds as provided by the terms of their issue, but, in case the bonds are not surrendered and the exchange effected in amounts sufficient to meet the requirements of the land sales, the Company will be compelled to pay off a further portion of the Bonds.

THOS. E. WALKER,
Treasurer.

OFFICE OF MINNESOTA MINING COMPANY, No. 12 PINE STREET, NEW-YORK, Sept. 19, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT BY resolution of the Board of Directors, an ASSESSMENT of five dollars per share has been levied upon the Capital Stock of this company, payable on the tenth day of October next, at their office, with interest thereafter.

The transfer books will be closed on the 7th Oct., after which no transfers of Stock will be made on which assessments are unpaid.

S. A. BANKS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ST. LOUIS, JACKSONVILLE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Sept. 16, 1864.

COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Company, due Oct. 1, 1864, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 59 Exchange-place, New-York, free of Government tax.

JAMES BERDAN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE UNION COAL CO., No. 9 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 21, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent out of the earnings of the company, payable on and after 5th day of October.

The transfer books will be closed from the 30th inst. to Oct. 5, both days inclusive.

S. L. CROSBY, Treasurer.

OFFICE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO., No. 23 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 2, 1864.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company will be held on the first MONDAY of October, at the office of the company, No. 23 William-st., New-York, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the transaction of such business as may come before the meeting.

JOHN A. DIX, President.
H. V. POOR, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON R. R. CO., CHICAGO, ILL., Sept. 24, 1864.

COUPONS OF THE INCOME BONDS OF the Chicago and Alton Railroad Co., due Oct. 1, 1864, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 59 Exchange Place, New-York, less government tax.

JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer.

TRANSFER OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO., No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 27, 1864.

COUPONS DUE OCTOBER 1, 1864, FROM the Equipment Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after THIS DAY, on presentation at this office.

JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MARIPOSA COMPANY, No. 34 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE October Coupons of the Company's Bonds of 1864 will be paid on and after the 2d of October next, on presentation at the Office of the Company. By order of the Board,

W. TITUS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE OIL CREEK PETROLEUM COMPANY, Continental Bank Building, No. 7 Nassau-st., New-York, Sept. 19, 1864.—DIVIDEND No. 2.—The Trustees of this Company have declared a dividend of ONE PER CENT, for the month of September, payable October 1. Transfer books close 24th inst.

A. M. WOOD, President.
O. R. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ADIRONDACK COMPANY, No. 13 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 22, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this company will take place on MONDAY Oct. 23, 1864, at this office.

GEO. T. M. DAVIS, President.
GEO. W. PRATT, Secretary.

FOR SALE—STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS Five per cent. Coupon Bonds, due in 1894. Interest and principal payable in gold. Apply to BLAKE BROS. & CO., No. 17 Wall-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank.

## FINANCIAL.

H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
NO. 139 BROADWAY,
Will receive subscriptions to the NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, and 10-40 BONDS, and allow the usual commissions.
We buy and sell at market rates,
U. S. 5-20 BONDS,
U. S. 6s, OF 1881.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S CHECKS.
U. S. 7-30 NOTES converted into 6s of '81.
U. S. CERTIFICATES COLLECTED.
Also, Gold, Silver, Canada and Uncurrent Money Bought and Sold at best rates.
ACCOUNTS of Banks, Bankers and Individuals received on favorable terms.

TOLEDO & WABASH RAILWAY CO.
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, TOLEDO, Aug. 13, 1864.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Toledo and Wabash Railway Company, for the purpose of electing fifteen Directors and the transaction of general business, will be held at the Office of the Company in the City of Toledo, Ohio, on Wednesday, the fifth day of October, 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M. The Transfer books of the Company in the City of New-York will be closed on the 24th day of September and opened on the 7th day of October, 1864.

J. M. DRUMMOND, Sec'y.

TO CAPITALISTS.
$100,000 LOAN.
The above amount wanted on ten years' 7 per cent. semi-annual Coupon Bonds of Cortland County, N. Y. Interest and principal payable at my banking office, No. 139 Broadway.
H. J. MESSENGER.

OFFICE OF THE BUCHANAN FARM OIL COMPANY, No 8 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 29, 1864.

THE TRUSTEES HAVE THIS DAY DEclared a Dividend of One per Cent., payable on and after the 5th day of October. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to 6th, both days inclusive.

S. F. JENKINS, Treasurer.

GROCERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Sept. 21, 1864.

THE ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS AND Inspectors of Election for this Institution, will be held at the Banking House, on Monday, the 3d of October next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. By order of the Board.

SAM'L B. WHITE, Cashier.

## DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 24, 1864.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. out of the earnings of the road for the three months ending 30th instant, and One (1) Per Cent. out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to the stockholders or their representatives on and after the 5th October next. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 26th September until the 7th October next.

HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, Sept. 30, 1864.

DIVIDEND.

The usual Semi-Annual Dividend of Four (4) per Cent. out of the profits of the past six months, has this day been declared by the Board of Directors, payable on and after the 10th day of October.

The Transfer Books will be closed till that date.

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

## SAVINGS BANKS.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.
CHARTERED 1854.

BANK OPEN daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 P. M.

SIX PER CENT. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $1,000.

All moneys deposited on or before Oct. 10, will draw interest from the 1st.

SPENCER K. GREEN,
President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

CITIZEN'S SAVINGS BANK,
Bowery, corner of Canal-street.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums of Five Hundred Dollars under, and FIVE PER CENT. on larger amounts.
MONEY DEPOSITED NOW WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM OCT. 1st. Bank open daily from 10 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7. Bank books in English, German and French.
GEO. FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK.
CHATHAM SQUARE, NEW-YORK.
OPEN DAILY.
SIX PER CENT INTEREST ALLOWED.
Deposits made now, or on or before October 20th, will draw interest from October 1st.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHAS. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

## COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

WE HAVE THIS DAY FORMED A COPARTNERSHIP as commission merchants, under the firm of EAGLETON, ANGELL & CO.
J. JOSEPH EAGLETON.
WALTER E. LAWTON.
EDWIN G. ANGELL.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 30, 1864.

MR. JOHN M. STOREY HAS POWER OF attorney to sign the name of our firm.
BOONEN GRAVES & CO., No. 112 Wall-st.

## THE ARMY AND NAVY.

10,000 MEN WANTED
AS
VOLUNTEERS OR SUBSTITUTES
TO REPRESENT THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK
IN THE
ARMY AND NAVY.

PAYMENT TO VOLUNTEERS
FOR BOTH
ARMY AND NAVY.
BOUNTY.

For three years—County....................$300
For three years—Government...............300
Total.............................................$600

For two years—County......................$200
For two years—Government.................200
Total.............................................$400

For one year—County........................$170
For one year—Government..................100
Total.............................................$270

HAND MONEY.

Any person enlisting a recruit for either two or three years, will receive in hand money..........$30
For one year..........................................$10

PAYMENT TO SUBSTITUTES.
TO BOT
ARMY AND NAVY.
BOUNTY.

County—For three years......................$300
County—For two years........................200
County—For one year.........................170

HAND MONEY.

Any person enlisting a substitute for either two or three years, will receive in hand money..........$30
For one year..........................................$10

Substitutes both in the Army and Navy are required to make out that they are exempt from draft for one of the following reasons:
1. That he is an alien.
2. That he has served two years in the Army or Navy during the present rebellion.
3. That he is under twenty years of age.

Volunteers for the Navy must be able to show that they reside in this County, and that they have been duly enrolled at their place of residence.

The County Volunteer Committee, under instructions of the Board of Supervisors, having filled all quotas under all calls up to this time, announce that they have recommenced the business of recruiting for the Army and Navy, with the view of raising the quota under the existing call by the President for men.

Recruits or Substitutes will be received, as formerly, at the County Volunteer Rooms in the Park, corner of Broadway and Chambers-street, and on the Battery.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor.
County Volunteer Committee,
ORISON BLUNT,
Chairman.

Dated NEW-YORK, July 16, 1864.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, April 16, 1864.

ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.—1,000 artillery horses wanted, for which one hundred and eighty dollars will be paid for all that pass inspection. These horses must be sound in every particular, broken to harness, not less than 15½ hands high, and will be presented for inspection at the Government stables, 35th-st., between 10th and 11th-avs.

STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster.

FORAGE DEPARTMENT, NO. 65 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK CITY.

WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.
S. L. BROWN, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

# SHIPPING.

## OPPOSITION LINE.

CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY.

SHORT ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA.
NO CHARGE FOR MEALS ON THE TRANSIT.

The New and Elegant Steamship
GOLDEN RULE,
D. S. BABCOCK, Commander,
On SATURDAY, Oct. 22, at Noon,
(And every Saturday four weeks thereafter,)
From Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting with the steamship MOSES TAYLOR.
PRICE OF PASSAGE
As low as by any other line offering equal inducements in speed, safety, style of living and accommodations.
For passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

## FOR HAVANA.

REGULAR WEEKLY MAIL LINE.
The splendid side-wheel steamships
COLUMBIA..............................Capt. D. B. BARTON
EAGLE..............................Capt. J. J. LAWRENCE
MORRO CASTLE (building)......Capt. RICHARD ADAMS
The COLUMBIA, Capt. BARTON, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, for Havana on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 5, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.
All letters must pass through the Post-office.
Clearances for goods must be brought in with the bills of lading.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
The favorite steamer EAGLE, will succeed the COLUMBIA, and leave on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 19, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.

## ANCHOR LINE.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY.
The fine, fast-sailing A 1 Clyde-built steamship
BRITANNIA, Capt. FERRIER,
is intended to sail on SATURDAY, Oct. 8, from Pier No. 20 North River.
This steamship is fitted in the most approved style to insure the comfort and safety of passengers.
Rates of passage, including an abundant supply of well-cooked provisions:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Saloon Cabin | $120 | Intermediate | $60 |
| Second Cabin | 100 | Steerage | 45 |

Payable in U. S. Currency.
Apply to FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.
To be succeeded by the CALEDONIA, Oct. 29.

## FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer "CORSICA," Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Oct. 10, MONDAY, Nov. 7.

| | |
|---|---|
| Passage money to Nassau | $45 |
| Passage money to Havana | 50 |

(Payable in Gold or its equivalent.)
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

## UNITED STATES MAIL LINE

FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.
Under convoy of a United States war steamer, throughout the Atlantic voyage, commencing Sept. 3, 1864.
The following first-class side-wheel steamers will be dispatched at noon precisely, from Pier No. 3, North River.
Oct. 3........NORTH STAR........JONES.
Oct. 13........COSTA RICA........TINKLEPAUGH.
Oct. 24........OCEAN QUEEN........SEABURY.
For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

## FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new United States Mail Steamship
GEORGE CROMWELL,
Capt. E. E. VAILL,
Will leave Pier No. 9, North River, as above, on SATURDAY, Oct. 8, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.
The passenger accommodations on this steamer have been enlarged and elegantly furnished.
For passage, with accommodations unsurpassed, or freight, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

## FOR MATAMORAS DIRECT.

The fast United States Mail Steamship
CREOLE,
JOHN THOMPSON, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for the above port, on Saturday, Oct. 22, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.
For freight or passage, apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

## ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The side-wheel steamship CHAMPION, Capt. DAVID WILSON, will leave Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 5.
For freight or passage apply to
P. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling Green.
N. B.—The steamship ARIEL, Capt. RUSSELL, will follow on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 19.

## FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States Mail Steamship
ROANOKE,
FRANCIS A. DREW, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for Havana direct on MONDAY, Oct. 10, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.
For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

## NOTICE.

The steamship CITY OF LIMERICK, of this line, will sail as an extra steamer on THURSDAY, Oct. 6, at noon, carrying a limited number of steerage passengers, at reduced rates, payable in United States currency.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

**STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL**—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY.....Oct. 8
ETNA.....SATURDAY.....Oct. 15
EDINBURGH.....SATURDAY.....Oct. 22
And every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| First Cabin | $80 | Steerage | $30 |
| First Cabin to London | 85 | Steerage to London | 34 |
| First Cabin to Paris | 95 | Steerage to Paris | 40 |
| First Cabin to Hamburg | 90 | Steerage to Hamburg | 37 |

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

**ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA, FOR LIVERPOOL.**—The PERSIA, E. S. LOTT, commander, will sail from the company's dock, at Jersey City, with the mail and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th inst. Passengers are requested to be on board by 9 o'clock A. M. The CHINA will sail on the 19th October.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

# STEAMBOATS.

## THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.

STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.
THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT,
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."
The magnificent steamer
COMMONWEALTH,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
The elegant steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
AT 5 O'CLOCK, P. M.

These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage on time. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished state-rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."

Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and at No. 115 West-st., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

**DAY LINE FOR ALBANY.—CHANGE OF PIER.—PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE, LEBANON SPRINGS, SARATOGA, MONTREAL and all points NORTH and WEST VIA HUDSON RIVER.**—The new steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, and the DANIEL DREW, Capt. J. F. TALLMAN, form a Day Line for Albany from Desbrosses-st. at 8 A. M., and 30th-st. at 8:10, landing at Cozzens Hotel dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked West and North.

**FOR RONDOUT—LANDING AT CORNWALL,** Newburgh, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Elmores. The steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. J. H. TREMPER, and THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. W. H. CORNELL, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from foot of Jay-st., at 4½ P. M. Returning, will leave Rondout at 6 P. M.

**FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.**—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 3:15 and 11 P. M., Sundays excepted.

# BUSINESS CHANCES.

**STEAM PLANING AND SAW-MILL FOR SALE.**—One of the best located mills in or around the City of New-York. This mill is now doing a splendid business through the entire year. To persons wishing to engage in a safe and profitable business, not in any way effected by the fluctuations in gold, the above offers an opportunity rarely to be met with. Satisfactory reasons will be given for selling. Address PLANING MILL, Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

**COPARTNERSHIP OR OTHERWISE.**—An unusual opportunity for any party of means to increase capital four-fold. Full particulars, with references, on application to A. W., Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

# PERSONAL.

**TO MARY L. G.—YOUR SISTER IS TOO ILL** to be informed of your absence. It has not yet been communicated to her, but cannot much longer be withheld. The advertiser, your relative, L. B., from Illinois, now in New-York, desires you to return home with him. Address him immediately, through the Post-office, by his full name, at No. 54 Cliff-st.

# COAL.

$12 PER TON.
Range and Furnace Coal, $12 per ton.
Red Ash, $12 50.
LEWIS W. PHILLIPS,
Nos. 437 and 210 6th-av.

# PROPOSALS.

## PROPOSALS FOR ERECTING THE CUSTOM-HOUSE AT PORTLAND, ME.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Aug. 26, 1864.

Proposals will be received at this department until the 1st of November, 1864, at 12 o'clock noon, for the construction of the Custom-house authorized to be erected at Portland, Me., according to the plans and specifications prepared at this department; said proposals to be either for the whole building, or separate for different kinds of work; the department reserving the right to reject or accept the proposals hereby invited, or any part thereof, where it deems the interest of the United States requires it; the department also reserving the right to exclude the bid of any person or persons, whom there is just cause to believe will not faithfully perform the contract. Also all bids that, upon investigation, are below a fair price for the work.

Bids will not be received in gross, and the department having prepared a schedule of the approximate quantities of each kind of work and material required, (which schedule may be had at the office of the Supervising Architect, Treasury Department,) the bidder will be required to affix his prices thereto for such articles and kinds of work as he proposes to bid for, and then carry the whole out in one gross amount.

Ninety per cent. of the amount of the work done and material delivered according to contract price (said amount to be ascertained by the estimate of an agent of the department appointed for that purpose) will be paid from time to time as the work progresses, and ten per cent. retained until the completion of the contract and acceptance of the work by the agent aforesaid, and be forfeited in the event of the non-fulfillment of the contract.

Contracts will be awarded only to master builders and mechanics, and the assignment thereof, except by consent of the Secretary of the Treasury, will be a forfeiture of the same.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, (certified to be so by the United States District Judge or Attorney of said district,) in the sum of $5,000 for the whole work, or of a proportionate amount if for any part, that the bidder will, when required, if his proposal be accepted, enter into a contract and bond, with sufficient securities for its faithful performance.

Forms of the bond and certificate required, also the plans, specifications and working drawing, will be furnished on application to the Supervising Architect of the department.

No bid will be considered unless it fully complies, in all its details, with the requirements of this advertisement.

The proposals must be sent to this department, addressed to Isaiah Rogers, Supervising Architect, and plainly indorsed:

"Proposals for the Portland Custom-house."

Proposals will also be received at the same time for the old Custom-house building and materials therein, (the four granite columns on Fore-street excepted,) to be removed within sixty (60) days from date of the award, and in case the sale of the same be awarded to the successful bidder for the new Custom-house, the amount of same will be taken as part payment of his contract.

ISAIAH ROGERS, Supervising Architect.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Sept. 10, 1864.

The time for receiving the above proposals has been extended to Nov. 1, 1864.
ISAIAH ROGERS,
Supervising Architect.

[No. 4.]
OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 24, 1864.

**PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE** undersigned until THURSDAY, Oct. 14, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the immediate delivery to this Department of
STOCKINGS—Army Standard.
MESS PANS—Army Standard.
SHOVELS—Army Standard.
DRUMS, complete—Army Standard.
BUGLES, with extra mouth-piece—Army Standard.
WALL TENTS, complete—Army Standard. (Bidders may state whether they propose to furnish 8 oz. or 10 oz. Duck, and whether of Cotton or Linen materials.)
HOSPITAL TENTS—Army Standard.
WORSTED SASHES—Army Standard.

Sample of which may be seen at the Office of Clothing and Equipage in this city.

To be delivered, free of charge, at the United States Inspection Warehouse, in this city, in good new packages, with the name of the party furnishing, the kind and quantity of goods distinctly marked on each article and package.

Parties offering goods must distinctly state in their bids the quantity they propose to furnish, the price, and time of delivery.

Samples, when submitted, must be marked and numbered to correspond with the proposal; and the parties thereto must guarantee that the goods shall be, in every respect, equal to Army Standard, otherwise the proposal will not be considered.

A guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, must accompany each bid, guaranteeing that the bidder will supply the articles awarded to him under his proposal.

Bids will be opened on THURSDAY, Oct. 13, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., at this office, and bidders are requested to be present.

Awards will be made on FRIDAY, Oct. 14, 1864.

Bonds will be required that the contract will be faithfully fulfilled.

Telegrams relating to Proposals will not be noticed.

Blank forms of Proposals, Contracts and Bonds may be obtained at this office.

The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.

Indorse envelope "Proposals for ———," and address
Col. WM. W. McKIM,
Chief Quartermaster Cincinnati Depot.

[No. 3.]
OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
CINCINNATI, OHIO, Sept. 22, 1864.

**PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE** undersigned, until TUESDAY, Oct. 11, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the immediate delivery, to the Department of—
TROWSERS, Mounted—Army Standard;
SACK COATS, Lined—Army Standard;
HALLIARDS, Garrison and Storm—Army Standard.

Sample of which may be seen at the Office of the Clothing and Equipage in this city.

To be delivered free of charge at the U. S. Inspection Warehouse, in this city, in good new packages, with the name of the party furnishing, the kind and quantity of goods distinctly marked on each article and package.

Parties offering goods must distinctly state in their bids the quantity they propose to furnish, the price, and time of delivery.

Samples, when submitted, must be marked and numbered to correspond with the proposal; and the parties thereto must guarantee that the goods shall be, in every respect, equal to Army Standard, otherwise the proposal will not be considered.

A guaranty, signed by two responsible persons, must accompany each bid, guaranteeing that the bidder will supply the articles awarded to him under his proposal.

Bids will be opened on Tuesday, Oct. 11, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., at this office, and bidders are requested to be present.

Awards will be made on Wednesday, Oct. 12, 1864.

Bonds will be required that the contract will be faithfully fulfilled.

Telegrams relating to Proposals will not be noticed.

Blank forms of Proposals, Contracts and Bonds may be obtained at this office.

The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.

Indorse envelope "Proposal for ———" and address
Col. WM. W. McKIM,
Chief Quartermaster Cincinnati Depot.

[No. 2.]
OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 20, 1864.

**PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE** undersigned, until THURSDAY, Oct. 6, 1864, at two o'clock, P. M., for the immediate delivery, to this Department, of
TRUMPETS, (with extra mouth pieces,) Army standard.
TRUMPETS, CORD AND TASSELS, Army standard.
GARRISON FLAGS, Army standard.
STORM FLAGS, Army standard.

Sample of which may be seen at the office of Clothing and Equipage in this city.

To be delivered, free of charge, at the United States Inspection Warehouse, in this city, in good new packages, with the name of the party furnishing the kind and quantity of goods distinctly marked on each article and package.

Parties offering goods must distinctly state in their bids the quantity they propose to furnish, the price, and time of delivery.

Samples, when submitted, must be marked and numbered to correspond with the proposal, and the parties thereto must guarantee that the goods shall be, in every respect, equal to army standard, otherwise the proposal will not be considered.

A guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, must accompany each bid, guaranteeing that the bidder will supply the articles awarded to him under his proposal.

Bids will be opened on THURSDAY, Oct. 6, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., at this office, and bidders are requested to be present.

Awards will be made on FRIDAY, Oct. 7, 1864.

Bonds will be required that the contract will be faithfully fulfilled.

Telegrams relating to Proposals will not be noticed.

Blank forms of Proposals, Contracts and Bonds may be obtained at this office.

The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.

Indorse envelope, "Proposals for ———," and address
Col. WM. W. McKIM,
Chief Quartermaster, Cincinnati Depot.

[No. 5.]
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
CINCINNATI, Sept. 24, 1864.

**PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE** undersigned, until MONDAY, Oct. 17, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the immediate delivery, to this department of
IRREGULAR TROWSERS, of any color except light blue or gray.

Samples to be furnished by the parties offering, who will state in their bids the quantity they propose to furnish, the price, and time of delivery.

To be delivered free of charge at the U. S. Inspection Warehouse, in this city, in good new packages, with the name of the party furnishing, the kind and quantity of goods, distinctly marked on each article and package.

Samples, when submitted, must be marked and numbered to correspond with the proposal; and the parties thereto must guarantee that the goods shall be, in every respect, equal to sample, otherwise the proposal will not be considered.

Bids will be opened on Monday, Oct. 17, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., at this office, and bidders are requested to be present.

Awards will be made on Tuesday, Oct. 18, 1864.

Telegrams relating to proposals will not be noticed.

Blank forms of Proposals may be obtained at this office.

The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.

Indorse envelope "Proposals for ———," and address
Col. WM. W. McKIM,
Chief Quartermaster Cincinnati Depot.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
FORAGE DEPARTMENT, NO. 66 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.

**PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED** daily, for the
FREIGHTING OF FORAGE
for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine,
TO
Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.
PROPOSITIONS
must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to
S. L. BROWN,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

# PROPOSALS.

[No. 1.]
OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 19, 1864.

**PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE** undersigned, until WEDNESDAY, Oct. 5, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the immediate delivery to this department of
ARMY BOOTS, (extra sizes,) Nos. 9 to 14.

Samples of which may be seen at the Office of Clothing and Equipage in this city.

To be delivered, free of charge, at the United States Inspection Warehouse in this city, in good new packages, with the name of the party furnishing the kind and quantity of goods distinctly marked on each article and package.

Parties offering goods must distinctly state in their bids the quantity they propose to furnish, the price and time of delivery.

Samples when submitted must be marked and numbered to correspond with the proposal; and the parties thereto must guarantee that the goods shall be, in every respect, equal to army standard, otherwise the proposal will not be considered.

A guaranty, signed by two responsible persons, must accompany each bid, guaranteeing that the bidder will supply the articles awarded to him under his proposal.

Bids will be opened on Wednesday, Oct. 5, 1864, at 2, o'clock P. M., at this office, and bidders are requested to be present.

Awards will be made on Thursday, Oct. 6, 1864.

Bonds will be required that the contract will be faithfully fulfilled.

Telegrams relating to proposals will not be noticed.

Blank forms of proposals, contracts and bonds may be obtained at this office.

The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.

Indorse envelope "Proposal for Army Boots," and address
Col. WM. W. McKIM,
Chief Quartermaster Cincinnati Depot.

CITY INSPECTORS DEPARTMENT,
19 CITY HALL SQUARE,
NEW-YORK, September 23, 1864.

**PROPOSALS FOR FREIGHTING AWAY FROM** the City of New-York its ashes, garbage, street-dirt and rubbish.

Proposals for the above work for the term of one year, enclosed in a sealed envelope, endorsed "Proposals for the freighting from the City of New-York its Ashes, Garbage, Street-dirt and Rubbish," with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, noon, of Monday, the 3d day of October, 1864, at which time the bids will be publicly opened and read.

The said ashes, &c., must be removed as fast as delivered on board of boats to be provided by the contractor at the several docks now used, or which may hereafter be designated for that purpose.

The docks now used are situated at the foot of Vesey and Watts streets, on the North River, and Roosevelt, Stanton, Fifth, Sixteenth and Twenty-third streets, on the East River.

The proposals must state whether the bidder will remove the said ashes, &c., from all of said docks, or only from a particular dock.

Security in the sum of fifty thousand dollars for the whole work, or in proportion for a lesser amount, will be required for the faithful performance of the contract.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the proposals, if considered necessary for the interests of the City.

Blank forms of proposals will be furnished upon application at this office. F. I. A. BOOLE, City Inspector.

# AUCTION SALES.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Sept. 17, 1864.

## LEASES OF PUBLIC DOCKS, PIERS AND SLIPS AT AUCTION.

The right to collect and retain the wharfage for the use or occupation of the undermentioned docks, piers and slips, for the term of ten years from the first day of November, 1864, will be sold at public auction, at the City Hall, on TUESDAY, Oct. 18, 1864, at 11 o'clock, A. M.
NORTH RIVER.
Lot No. 1—Pier at the foot of Watts-st.
Lot No. 2—Pier No. 45, foot of Charlton-st.
Lot No. 3—Pier No. 46, foot of King-st.
Lot No. 4—Pier No. 47, foot of Houston-st.
Terms or conditions of sale can be had at the Comptroller's Office. By order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. MATTHEW T. BRENNAN,
Comptroller.

## AUCTION NOTICE.

SPECIAL AND ATTRACTIVE SALE
OF
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
THIS DAY, (MONDAY,) Oct. 3,
at 10 o'clock.
The particular attention of buyers is invited to this sale, which includes varied assortments of seasonable merchandise, adapted to the present wants of the trade.
Catalogues and goods now ready.
WM. TOPPING & CO., Auctioneers,
Nos 9 and 11 Park-place, and 8 Murray-st.

# TO LET.

## SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET,

IN THE
EMPIRE BUILDING,
CORNER OF
BROADWAY AND RECTOR-ST.,
NOW COMPLETED,
having been arranged, with superior light and ventilation, into
FIRST-CLASS OFFICES,
with every convenience, suitable for
BANKERS,
BROKERS,
MERCHANTS,
LAWYERS,
INSURANCE,
MINING,
RAILWAY, AND
PETROLEUM COMPANIES.
Apply at the office of
EDWARD MATTHEWS,
Corner Broad-st. and Exchange-place.

**TO LET—IN THE NEW BUILDING AT JUNCTION** of Broadway and 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts., elegantly finished stores, 12, 25 or 50 feet wide, running through from 6th-av. to Broadway, with or without basements. Also, on the second story, three large halls, together or separately, 50 feet wide, from 75 to 110 feet in depth, and 22 feet in height, unobstructed by columns. Also, light and dry basements, with large vaults. Apply to WM. D. F. MANICE, No. 46 Pine-st., third story, between 12 and 3 P. M.

**AT NEW-BRIGHTON, HAMILTON PARK.**—To rent, furnished and unfurnished houses, containing gas and all modern improvements; delightful situation for Winter or Summer; good neighborhood. Apply at Room No. 11, No. 132 Broadway, or B. BRADLEY, No. 362 Broadway.

**TO LET—AT NOS. 817 AND 819 BROADWAY,** cor. of 12th-st., eligible front rooms for business, artists, &c. Address JOHN S. KELSO, No. 86 Cedar-st.

# HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

**WANTED—FOR THE TERM OF SIX MONTHS** from the first of November, a furnished house of moderate size, between 9th and 26th sts. and 4th and 6th avs., or a parlor and three rooms in a house occupied by a family of unquestioned respectability. Address Box No. 1,078 Post-office.

**WANTED—BY A GENTEEL FAMILY OF THREE** persons, part of a modern built house, unfurnished; location above 32d-st. and west of 6th-av. Address, with terms, &c., C. H. S., No. 339 West 50th-st.

# BOARDING AND LODGING.

**DESIRABLE COUNTRY BOARD, FOR** families, can be had at the residence of the subscriber; comfortable rooms, liberal table, very healthy and pleasant location among the hills. Address H. E., Town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y. Daily communication with the City, by boat and rail.

**BOARD.—TO LET, AN ELIGIBLE APARTMENT** in a small, unobtrusive family, with board, to an invalid or lady expecting to require medical care, kindness and home attention. For location, terms, &c., apply to or address Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway. No children or boarders.

**ENGLEWOOD BOARD.—THREE OR FOUR** single gentlemen can obtain board for the Winter, on most liberal terms, in a pleasant house, where the comforts of home may be enjoyed, one hour by rail from the City. Address W. C. BUTLER, Box No. 5,595 Post-office.

**BOARD WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER** wants, board and will furnish rooms for himself, wife and two boys in a private family, in a first-class house up town, between 3d and 6th avs. Unexceptionable references given and required. Address Box No 1,841 Post-office.

**BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN, HIS** wife and two children, require a suite of three furnished rooms, (one as parlor,) with private table, in a first-class neighborhood. Address, stating terms and accommodations, J. C., Box No. 1,097 Post-office.

**TO RENT—WITH BOARD, TO A FIRST-CLASS** family, a handsomely furnished parlor and bed-room, on second floor, in a private house up town, near 5th-av; references required. Address M. L. C., Box No. 1,138 Post-office.

**WANTED—IN THIS CITY, BY A GENTLEMAN,** a furnished room, with breakfast and tea on week days and dinner on Sundays; will give $6 to $7 per week. Address, with particulars, D. D., Box 1,074 Post-office.

**WANTED—FOR A FAMILY OF FIVE ADULTS,** two children and nurse, board and a suite of rooms, consisting of a parlor and four bed-rooms, with private table. Address Box No. 1,460 Post-office.

**WANTED—BOARD FOR A GENTLEMAN AND** wife in a private family, with one or two furnished or unfurnished rooms, between 2d and 8th avs.; references exchanged. Address C., box No. 2,190.

**FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—FOR GENTLEMEN** only, at No. 22 Brevoort-place, (10th-st.,) near Broadway. References required.

**A PARLOR AND ONE OR TWO BED-ROOMS,** with board, can be secured at No. 210 Madison-av., corner 37th-st.

**A SUITE OF FOUR ROOMS, WITH PRIVATE** table and three single rooms, all with southern exposure, can be secured at No. 7 West 25th-st.

# LOST AND FOUND.

**ALL PARTIES ARE HEREBY CAUTIONED** against negotiating Check No. 1,315 on Bank of Commerce for E. Morrison & Co:, same having been lost or mislaid.

**LOST—A CAMEL'S HAIR SCARF, 2¼ YARDS** long. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it with COR. R. DISOSWAY, No. 5 Beekman-st.

# THE TURF.

## POSTPONEMENT OF THE RACES.

On account of the weather, the
GREAT RACES AT THE HOBOKEN COURSE,
at Secaucus, are postponed until
MONDAY AND TUESDAY,
OCTOBER 3d and 4th.
MONDAY—Three Good Races will be Run.
TUESDAY—A three-quarter mile dash.
A 1 mile heat race, and the great 4 mile heat race.
J. HARVEY LYONS, Sec'y.
Special trains on the Erie Railway from foot of Chambers-st., at 11 and 12:15. Fare, both ways, 31 cents. Run to the Course and return after the races. Ample accommodations, including cushioned seats, for ladies.

# FOR SALE.

## REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

By JOHN KAVANAGH, northeast corner 42d-st. and 6th-av., New-York City.
A first-class palatial residence, on the 5th-av., with stable in the adjoining-st., price......$70,000
ALSO,
A first-class full-sized brown-stone front house, in East 36th-st., between Madison and 4th avs......47,500
ALSO,
A first-class four-story house, in 46th-st., between 5th and 6th avs......30,000
ALSO,
A Nova Scotia front, in 46th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., in elegant order......35,000
AND
Other houses in the same block, each......25,000
ALSO,
A four-story brown, in 47th-st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs., second house east of 6th-av., finest location in the City......20,000
ALSO,
No. 84 West 48th-st., three-story brown-stone front, elegant location......16,000
ALSO,
No. 443 West 47th-st., four-story brown, between 9th and 10th avs......12,000
ALSO,
Two three-story brown-stone houses in East 50th-st., between 3d-av. and Lexington-av., each......13,000
ALSO,
No. 619 7th-av., three-story brown, every modern improvement......14,000
ALSO,
No. 166 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs., three-story brick......10,000
ALSO,
No. 156 West 24th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., three-story brick......10,000
ALSO,
No. 228 East 50th-st., between 2d-av. and 1st-av., an elegant brown-stone house......12,500
ALSO,
A four-story brown-stone front house in 48th-st., north side, first house east of 6th-av......18,000
ALSO,
A great variety of brown-stone front and brick houses in every part of Harlem, at all prices,
AND
A two-story and basement brick house in Bergen-st., Brooklyn......4,000
ALSO,
Houses in Yorkville and on the east side of town at all kinds of prices.
Persons in want of property cannot fail of finding just what they want by applying at Mr. Kavanagh's counter for one of his catalogues.
TO LET,
Southeast corner 123d-st. and 2d-av.; handsome frame cottage......per year..$650
Apply to JOHN KAVANAGH,
Northeast corner 42d-st. and 6th-av.

**OIL, COAL AND TIMBER-LAND.**—THE subscriber offers for sale a tract of land in Wood County, West Virginia, containing seven hundred acres, (more or less) situated in the immediate neighborhood of a number of large and paying oil wells. It is heavily covered with the best qualities of timber, and lying on the North Western Railroad, offers unusual facilities for getting to market.
Will dispose of half, or whole, at option of purchaser. Title perfect. EUG. LIST, Parkersburgh, West Virginia.

**ORANGE, N. J.—FARM OF 28 ACRES FOR** sale, lying in the outskirts of the above place. The land is in a high state of cultivation, and most beautifully watered. Fruit trees, &c., in abundance. Small house, new, for a farmer; out-buildings, nearly all new. This is a farm, comprising so many advantages, that its equal is seldom met with, and needs only to be seen by a good judge to be appreciated. Any further information, &c., may be had by addressing P. O., Box No. 633, Newark, N. J.

**FOR SALE—THE FINE HOUSE AND GROUNDS,** including vegetable and fruit garden, the whole embracing about 40 City lots of the old established Wiggin's Hotel, Greenfield, Coney Island Road, Long Island, 4½ miles from Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn. Established 1852. This is a fine opportunity for some gentleman who is well acquainted with the sporting men and gentlemen of New-York and Brooklyn, who drive fast horses upon the road. The road is the finest out of New-York. Terms liberal.

**3,700 FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, AND ON** the line of two railroads, a three-story Philadelphia front brick house, brown-stone trimmings, iron balcony, marble mantels, high ceilings, ornamental cornice, gas, &c., containing ten rooms, kitchen and cellar, 1½ miles from the ferry. House in good order, 20x36; lot 100 feet; shrubbery, grape vines, &c. Apply at No. 86 Pine-st., New-York. R. ADAIR.

**A LARGE AND VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENCE** 20 miles on Long Island, with stables and numerous outbuildings, for sale; 1½ acre plot; also, a Hotel property adjoining, with stablery and horse sheds; also, 45 acres of cultivated land. Will be sold at a bargain, or exchanged for good Brooklyn or City property. For description and map of property apply to COOPER & FORGIE, No. 5½ Pine-st., room No. 18.

**ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND** farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

**FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE** on Lafayette-av., containing 13 rooms, with the modern improvements, in first-rate order; possession about the 15th of October. For cards of admission apply to J. DAVENPORT, corner of Fulton-av. and Oxford-st., Brooklyn.

**FOR SALE—FURNISHED BROWN-STONE** house, four-story English basement, completely furnished from top to bottom; location on the west side, above 23d-st.; elegant neighborhood; all modern improvements. Price $20,000. Address HAMILTON UNDERWOOD, Box No. 4,531 Post-office.

**FOR SALE OR TO LET—A SMALL AND** very neat place in Westchester County, sixteen miles from City, and very accessible; house, barn, stable, &c., with near three acres of land; fruit and shade in abundance; all in excellent order.
COUDERT BROTHERS, No. 49 Wall-st.

**FARM FOR SALE—CONTAINING 75 ACRES** choice land, plain farm-house and out-buildings, situate at Pleasant Plains Station, Staten Island Railroad, west end of Staten Island, the property of Edward Wier, deceased. For particulars apply to G. R. WIER, on the premises, or EDWARD WIER, 80th-st., near 2d-av., Yorkville.

**FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION—** A beautiful country seat, at Passaic, N. J. House handsomely furnished; two acres of land in garden, lawn, fruit and shade trees; situation unsurpassed for health and easy access. For terms, apply to JOHN A. KENYON, No. 83 Nassau-st.

**FOR SALE—A FURNISHED HOUSE, 20x50,** West 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Apply to COR. R. DISOSWAY, No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No 8. No commissions allowed.

**FOR SALE—A FARM OF 100 ACRES OF LAND,** near "English" neighborhood, New-Jersey, on the Northern Railroad. Apply to
JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

**FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS NEW BROWN-**stone four-story high-stoop houses, Nos. 35 and 37 West 39th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Latest improvements. Inquire on the premises.

**LLEWELLYN PARK.—STRANGERS WISHING** to visit Llewellyn Park can obtain cards of admission at T. B. MERRICK & SON'S, No. 70 William-st., New-York; or BAILEY & EVERITT'S, Library Building, Orange, N. J.

**FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE** story brick house, No. 166 Washington-st., situated on high ground, convenient to the ferries; containing bath, stationary tubs, range, water-closets, &c., all in perfect order. For terms, &c., apply on the premises.

**FOR SALE.—A FIRST-CLASS DWELLING-**house, free-stone front, high-stoop, four stories, in perfect order; situated No. 18 East 32d-st., between Madison and Fifth avs. Possession immediately. Apply to ELLIOTT C. COWDIN, No. 327 Broadway.

**FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY** brown-stone front houses, 20x50; lot 100 feet; design and finish complete; on 60th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., near Central Park. Apply on the premises, or to GEO. J. HAMILTON, No. 297 Lexington-av.

**FOR SALE—ON MURRAY HILL, NEAR 5TH-**av., a full size first-class house, with dining room extension; completely furnished, except silver, linen, &c.; immediate possession. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

**FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH BASEMENT** dwelling, on Murray Hill. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

# HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

**FOR SALE.—ONE BEAUTIFUL GRAY MARE,** six years old, perfectly sound and gentle, with a beautiful flowing tail; also, harness and wagon, all in good order, $600; one bay horse, fine style and action, seven years old, perfectly sound; one Brougham coupe, made by Wood Brothers, very fine vehicle, $300; one bay horse, $100; one large carry-all wagon, $150; one double horse family sleigh, Troy make, by Gould, and in perfect order, $250; two single sleighs, $75 each. Address Box No. 3,228 Post-office.

## CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.

CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF ASST. QUARTERMASTER,
No. 18 State-st., NEW-YORK, July 27, 1864.
I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all the cavalry horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables, corner of 10th-av. and 35th-st., in this City, until further notice.
Payment will be made in checks, payable in certificates of indebtedness, when seven (7) or more horses are received. Price, one hundred and sixty-five ($165) each.
GEO. T. BROWNING,
Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster.

# MACHINERY.

## REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.

Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing.
TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

**TO LET—STEAM POWER, ONE TO TEN HORSE.** —A fine store with basement and second floor, near Broadway, in Canal-st., opposite Earle's Hotel. Inquire of P. J. INSLEE, engineer's office, No. 162 Walker-st.

# AMUSEMENTS.

## BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

AN ARRAY OF ATTRACTION UNPARALLELED.
ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION OF THE
GREAT TOM THUMB COMBINATION,
IN THE
GRAND BALLET D'ACTION COMIQUE,
M. DECHALUMEAUX,
First week of the romantic and moral drama,
RUTH OAKLEY,
which never fails to impress the mind with the
BEAUTY AND EXCELLENCE OF VIRTUE,
and portraying in living lessons the
DEEP DEGRADATION AND MISERY OF CRIME.
Last week of the American Comedy,
THE PEOPLE'S LAWYER,
GREAT TOM-THUMB COMBINATION
GIVE THREE ENTERTAINMENTS DAILY,
At 11, A. M., AND 3, AND 7½ P. M.
AVOID THE CROWDS—AVOID THE CROWDS,
by attending the Morning Levee, AT WHICH TIME
THERE WILL BE NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR SEATS.
They will appear in
THEIR IDENTICAL WEDDING COSTUME
AFTERNOON, AT 3,
RUTH OAKLEY.
CAST TO THE ENTIRE STRENGTH OF THE STAR DRAMATIC COMPANY.
THE TOM THUMB COMBINATION.
TONY DENIER, THE GREAT PANTOMIMIST,
IN PAS DE CHENOIS.
EVENING AT 7½.
THE PEOPLE'S LAWYER.
To conclude with the great pantomime
M. DECHALUMEAUX!
CHARACTERS BY TOM THUMB COMBINATION.
GIANT, LEARNED SEAL, &c., &c.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

## HIPPOTHEATRON,

Opposite the Academy of Music.
GRAND OPENING NIGHT,
MONDAY, OCT. 3.
MAGNIFICENT COMPANY OF ARTISTS.
NOVEL AND STARTLING PERFORMANCES.
SPLENDID ARRAY OF TRAINED HORSES.
Thirty distinguished performers, including Miles.
MARIETTA ZANFRETTA, IDA,
YOUNG NICOLO,
and Messrs.
AUSTEN and COOK, Clowns.
MATINEES on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

**WALLACK'S.—DOORS OPEN AT 7½; COMMENCE** at 7¾.
Monday—MONEY. Tuesday—SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER. Wednesday—THE FOLLIES OF A NIGHT and a new piece entitled MY WIFE'S MAID. Thursday, third time—LOOK BEFORE YOU LEAP. Friday—MONEY. Saturday—THE FOLLIES OF A NIGHT and MY WIFE'S MAID.
A FIVE ACT DRAMA IS IN PREPARATION.

# LECTURES.

## JOHN B. GOUGH'S NEW LECTURE ON TEMPERANCE,

AT COOPER INSTITUTE,
TUESDAY EVENING, OCT. 11, 1864.
Tickets 50 cents each. For sale at
Rushton's, Astor House.
Robert Carter & Bro., No. 530 Broadway.
Wm. A. Pond & Co., No. 547 Broadway.
Miller & Matthews, No. 757 Broadway.

**ANDREW JACKSON DAVIS WILL LECTURE** at Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway, SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The Moral Police Fraternity will meet at 10½ A. M. A full attendance is requested, as a plan for the organization of the Society of the Friends of Progress will be presented.

# PUBLIC NOTICES.

**UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE** Collector's Office, Thirty-second District of the State of New-York, comprising the First, Second and Fourth Wards of the City and County of New-York.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has received his Annual Collection List from the Assessor of the Thirty-second Collection District of the State of New-York, and that the duties specified therein have become due and payable, and that he will attend in person or by deputy, at his office, No. 130 Broadway, on MONDAY, the 19th day of September instant, and from day to day thereafter, except Sundays, until and including the 11th day of October next, from 10 o'clock in the morning until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, to receive the same.

All persons who shall neglect to pay the duties and taxes so as aforesaid assessed upon them within the time specified, will be liable to pay ten per centum additional upon the amount thereof. Any person may at his option pay such duties before the time herein specified. Government funds only received.

DATED NEW-YORK, Sept. 9, 1864.
SHERIDAN SHOOK, Collector.

**THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL** will sit every day, during the present week, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiment returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart from the seat of war, an entertainment. Commandants of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee, No. 6 City Hall. JOHN HARDY, Chairman.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

**THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT** of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

**THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS** of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KOSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

**THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE** Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

**THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT** of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.
GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

**THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND** Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties having business before the Committee, are requested to attend.
SAMUEL WEBSTER,
WM. S. OPDYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

**THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF** the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHARFES,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

**THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND** Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.
All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.
CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Salaries and Offices.

**THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE** Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No. 5 City Hall on every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are invited to attend.
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY, } Committee on Roads.
WM. JOYCE,

## THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

# LEGAL NOTICES.

## MASTER'S SALE.

Pursuant to the command of an alias decretal order of sale from the Court of Common Pleas of Summit County, at the suit of Francis Dunlevy and Willis Robbins, administrators of Elias Fassett, deceased, against the Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad Company, et al, to me directed, I shall offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the Court-house in Akron, on WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of November, 1864, between the hours of 1 o'clock P. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., the entire real estate of said Railroad Company, to which they have any title legal or equitable, their said railroad, formerly known as the Akron Branch of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad, and located in the counties of Summit, Wayne and Holmes, in the State of Ohio; running from Hudson, Summit County, its junction with said Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad, a distance of about sixty-one miles, to Millersburgh, Holmes County, crossing the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad at Akron, and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad at Orrville; the right of way, therefor, and the land occupied thereby. The superstructure and all the tracks thereon, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depot grounds, depots, machine shops, engine-houses and all other buildings thereon, water stations and tank houses, and all appurtenances of their said road, and also all the franchises, rights and privileges of said Company, of, in, to or concerning the same—except the premises heretofore conveyed by said Railroad Company to the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, pursuant to the decree of said Court.

Appraised at $225,000.

Also at the same time and place, I will offer for sale at public auction, all the personal property of said Cleveland, Zanesville & Cincinnati Railroad Company, including the equipment of said railroad now in the hands of the Receiver of said Company, or which may be in his hands at the time of such sale, consisting in part of four locomotives, six passenger cars, four baggage cars, 56 gravel cars, 57 house freight cars, 40 flat freight cars, 12 hand cars, timber, ties, lumber, cord wood, materials in the machine shops, tools, old iron, &c.

Terms—Cash at time of sale.
DAVID L. KING, Special Master Com.
W. S. C. OTIS, of Cleveland,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Sept. 29, 1864.

# AMUSEMENTS

## ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.

Director......MAX MARETZEK
OPENING OF THE REGULAR OPERA SEASON.
MONDAY, Oct. 3, 1864.
The Opera nights during the first week will be
MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.
NO MATINEE THE FIRST WEEK.
MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 3, 1864,
the first appearance in America of
Sgra. C. CAROZZI-ZUCCHI.
Sgr. B. MASSIMIALINI
and the reappearance of
Mlle. MORENSI,
and Signor BELLINI,
in Verdi's favorite opera of
IL TROVATORE.
TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 4, 1864,
first appearance in America of
Sgra. ELVIRA BRAMBILLA,
in LA TRAVIATA.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 5, 1864,
LUCREZIA BORGIA.
THURSDAY, Oct. 6, FIRST NIGHT IN BROOKLYN.
IL TROVATORE.
In addition to the ticket offices, where seats may be at any time secured, viz: At the Academy of Music, 14th-st.; at Messrs. Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; at Messrs Root & Anthony's, corner of Nassau and Pine sts., a new office has been opened at the Music Store of Messrs. W. A. Pond & Co., No. 547 Broadway.
ALL THE TICKET OFFICES ARE NOW OPEN.
Seats can be secured for the above named performances.

**OPEN EVENINGS.—MESSRS. FOWLER &** WELLS, phrenologists, No. 389 Broadway, keep their MUSEUM open EVENINGS. Examinations, with written charts, given when desired.

**REOPENING OF HENRY GEBHARD'S GYMNASIUM,**
SKATING and ARCHERY ROOMS.
SCHOOL OF YOUNG CADETS,
MILITARY DRILL, FENCING, AND SPARRING ACADEMY.
Classes of Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children. Circulars sent on application.
No. 161 5th-av., cor. 22d-st., and No. 937 Broadway.

# MUSICAL.

## CHICKERING & SONS

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

**CAMPAIGN MUSIC.—"COME RALLY FREEMEN, RALLY."**
"THE COPPERHEAD OF 1864."
"THE CHICAGO COPPERHEAD."
"AND THE COPPERHEAD OF 1865."
"GOD SAVE OUR NOBLE UNION."
"BETTER TIMES ARE COMING."
"FRIENDS OF THE UNION WE GREET YOU."
"NO SLAVE BENEATH THAT STARRY FLAG."
"LET ME DIE WITH MY FACE TO THE FOE."
Music by James G. Clark and others.
Price 30 cents each; $3 per doz.; mailed free.
LINCOLN AND JOHNSON CAMPAIGN SONG BOOK, by TREMAIN BROTHERS, price 15 cents; $10 per 100.
By HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

## THE CALENBERG & VAUPEL

PIANO-FORTES.
Warerooms, Nos. 99 and 101 Bleecker-st., New-York.
Please send for a circular.

## STEINWAY & SON

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

**FIFTY NEW PIANOS, MELODEONS,** Alexandre and cabinet organs, at wholesale or retail, at prices as low as any first-class instruments can be purchased. Second-hand pianos at great bargains—prices from $60 to $200. All the above instruments to let, and rent applied if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. There being some five different makers of pianos in this large stock, purchasers can be suited as well here as elsewhere, and perhaps a little better. 10,000 sheets of music, a little soiled, at 1½ cents per page. Cash paid for second-hand pianos.
HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, N. Y.

**MASON & HAMLIN RESPECTFULLY** announce that they have now completed the occupation of their greatly enlarged factory, and effected other arrangements for the large increase of their manufacturing facilities. They therefore confidently expect to be able henceforward to supply orders for their CABINET ORGANS promptly, without that inconvenient delay to which purchasers have been subjected, from the fact that for more than a year past they have been continually several hundred instruments behind orders. An assortment of styles from $110 to $600 each may be found at their New-York warerooms, No. 7 Mercer-st.

**A TENOR SINGER POSSESSING A VERY** fine voice, full, powerful, of good compass, and of excellent quality, desires a situation as primo in a church choir; is not particular as to denomination, and would not object to concerting; has been engaged six years in the position he now fills in a neighboring city. References from gentlemen of undoubted musical authority. Communications addressed TENOR SINGER, No. 14 John-st., New-York, will receive attention.

**NEW MUSIC.—"ON TO RICHMOND GALOP,"** "Sigh in the Heart," "Waltze Sentimental," "The Cloud with a Silver Lining," "Fantasie," "Whirlwind Galop," "Starlight Waltze," "Tender Glance Schottiche," "Golden Cross Polka," and "O. F. March;" music by Mrs. PARKHURST and others. Price 30 cents each, mailed. Pianist in attendance to try new music.
HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, N. Y.

# DANCING.

## A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES.

No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st., New-York;
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
Commence in New-York on SATURDAY, Oct. 1.
Commence in Brooklyn on TUESDAY, Oct. 4.
Young ladies and children at 4 P. M. Gentlemen at 8 P. M.
For terms, &c., call for circular.

## C. H. RIVERS'

DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 33 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn.
Classes for beginners are now forming. Send for a circular.

## FERRERO'S

DANCING ACADEMY, No. 161 FIFTH AVENUE.
Commences October 8.
Circulars may be had of J. CANAVAN, Pharmaceutist, 157 5th-av.

**WM. DE GARMO'S SELECT CLASSES** in dancing will open at Mrs. Plumb's Academy, No. 59 West 14th-st., on SATURDAY, Oct. 8. Circulars can be obtained at the Academy; also at Wm. A. Pond & Co.'s, No. 547 Broadway, and at J. Hyatt's, Nos. 3 and 15 Cooper Institute.

**J. H. SEARING'S PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMY,** No. 292 4th-av., near 23d-st. Classes for Ladies commencing Oct. 15; for Gentlemen, commencing Oct. 18. Private lessons every day.

# POLITICAL.

## TWELFTH WARD

UNION RATIFICATION MEETING,
At Washington Hall, 3d-av., between 125th and 126th sts.,
MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 3.
To ratify the nomination of LINCOLN AND JOHNSON, FENTON and ALVORD, and the other nominees.
Addresses may be expected from the Hon. Abram Wakeman, T. J. Fithian, C. T. Lewis and others.
Singing by the Union Glee Club, under W. E. Macdonough, Esq. Come one! Come all!!
S. H. KNAPP,
J. P. CUMMING,
A. WAKEMAN,
J. E. WATSON,
F. E. WARING,
Committee of Arrangements.

## TWENTY-FIRST WARD.

MASS MEETING.
The LOYAL UNION LEAGUE of the XXIst Ward will hold a special meeting at Ebbitt Hall, 33d-st., near Broadway, on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 3, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by Hon. ALFRED N. GILBERT, late of Kentucky, and Rev. URBAN C. BREWER. Other interesting speakers will be present. Citizens of the ward and all who desire to hear eloquent truths are invited to be present.

**BANNERS, FLAGS & TRANSPARENCIES** At the old headquarters No. 97 Duane-st., cor. Broadway. HOJER & GRAHAM, Sign and Banner Painters. Established 1842.

**HOLMES' UNION PHOTOGRAPHS OF FATHER ABRAHAM** and Gen. GRANT going for the Union just as natural as a rail-splitter would roll off a log—consisting of a picture made up of 500 pictures of men for the Union in the natural way; price $2. Also, Gunboat McClellan, a picture of the hero of Slavery at a distance if not at home—a picture made up of Generals and politicians North and South, all Union men, of course, and lovers of the Constitution in the light of the way they have got—525 likenesses comprise Little Mac from Jeff. Davis down. This picture is interesting even to the enemies of a free country. Depot 595 Broadway.

**FLAGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ON** hand. ANNIN & CO., manufacturers, No. 80 Fulton-st., corner William, New-York. Established 1847.

# FURNITURE.

**ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.**—The best assortment of enameled furniture, in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, matresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

**BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE OF** warranted manufacture. Also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 365 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

**FURNITURE AND CARPETS REDUCED IN PRICES.**—I have this day marked my stock down thirty per cent. The largest assortment to be found in the City. All goods warranted as represented.
H. O. FARRELL, Nos. 267, 269 and 271 35th-st.

# THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

## Movements of the Rebels—Capture of Lead—Gen. Pleasanton in Command at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Sept. 30.

The telegraph between Franklin and Rolla has been interrupted since last night, indicating the presence of the rebels on the Southwest Branch road.

It was supposed that if Gen. EWING evacuated Harrison Station and found the road cut behind him, he would attempt to reach Rolla, where Gen. MCNEIL was strengthening the post, having the entire male population working on the fortifications. One of the forts commands every approach to the town.

Gen. FISKE has called out the militia in North Missouri to again take the field against the guerrillas. He confirms all the accounts of the Centralia massacre. Gen. DOUGLAS is already in pursuit of ANDERSON's butchers.

A train went down to De Soto to-day and found Iron Mountain clear, and saw nothing of the enemy. The condition of affairs below De Soto is unknown.

The rebels captured about 1,000 pigs of lead at Richmond.

The steamer *Bert. Able*, well armed, left yesterday for below to serve as a picket boat.

Gen. PLEASONTON relieved Gen. BLAIR of the command of the City and County of St. Louis to-day.

## The Invasion of Missouri—Opposition of the Soldiers to McClellan—The Political Field—Religious Rebellion—Reorganization of the O. A. K.

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Sept. 22, 1864.

The long-talked-of rebel-wished-for invasion of Missouri begins to assume a tangibility and shape that commands the liveliest attention of the military commanders all round the board. An extract from a private letter from Brig.-Gen. J. R. WEST, at Little Rock, Ark., and bearing date of the 6th, will serve to throw some light on the intentions of the enemy to invade this State. He says that "all rebeldom here echoes with the story that SHELBY is about going to Missouri, and that PRICE is to cross 9,000 cavalry at Dardanelle (on the Arkansas River, 70 miles above this post,) to join him. This will make a combined force of 15,000 to invade Missouri. I believe that such is the intention of the rebel leaders, but Gen. STEELE thinks that they intend to operate only on our communications." The correctness of this opinion will be seen, as the last intelligence is that PRICE had crossed at Dardanelle, but it remains to be seen whether he intends invading Missouri or turning westward into Arkansas. Some evidences of the Missouri invasion have come to hand this morning in the shape of telegrams from different posts near the border, one or two of which have been evacuated after some resistance. For instance, Bloomfield, Stoddard County, which is the extreme Southern outpost of Cape Girardeau, was evacuated by Capt. SELLS at daylight yesterday morning. He had two hundred men and one six-pound howitzer, but learning of the advance of twelve hundred rebels he evacuated the place, and falling back between the Castor and White Rivers, gave the rebels battle. The rebels had one six-pounder and some cavalry, but SELLS stood his ground bravely and repulsed the enemy three times, killing twenty that he knows of, and losing only three killed, seven wounded and ten missing. He succeeded in reaching Cape Girardeau, which is pretty well garrisoned, can have gunboat assistance, and is in command of Lieut.-Col. HILLER. Scouts report that the place will be attacked, and the fact that communication is cut off this morning with New-Madrid, favors the report. Intelligence just received here reports 7,000 rebels moving north, between Jacksonport and Powhattan, Ark.

There are a great many people here and elsewhere who think that Maj.-Gen. ROSECRANS favors the Chicago nominations, but why they think so is only accounted for on the ground that he is a Democrat, that he was in Chicago at the time of the convention, and is opposed to the present Administration. This is false ground, as those who know him best very well know. He is a Democrat, as he has often said in public, but he is opposed to Slavery, believes in the prosecution of the war for the suppression of the rebellion and the maintenance of the Government; was in Chicago on business during the convention, but did not attend it, and says that MCCLELLAN's nomination and letter of acceptance remind him of a phrase he heard in Western Virginia and Kentucky—"powerful weak." Gen. ROSECRANS may have his private griefs, but they have never been made known, nor have they ever stood between him and the highest performance of duty.

The friends of MCCLELLAN here pick up almost any little crumb of comfort they can, but there is no mistaking the fact that he has no friends among the soldiery. There is no one more popular with the soldiers of the West to-day than Mr. LINCOLN, and wherever his name has been abused by the conservative speakers at Democratic gatherings, the soldiers have promptly resented the insult to their Commander-in-Chief. Until within a week it has become a very serious question whether the Democrats could hold any more public meetings, since they cannot do so, it would seem, without abusing the Administration as the source of all the country's woes; but a correspondence has taken place between the Democratic Executive Committee and the Commandant of the post, Col. J. H. BAKER, of the Tenth Minnesota Volunteers, in which after assuring the Committee of his willingness to preserve order at all public, legalized gatherings, but urged the necessity in the present excited state of the public mind, of avoiding offence by the exhibition of exaggerated mottoes and transparencies. Since this correspondence passed a Democratic meeting was held on the corner of Biddle and Sixth streets, no disloyal mottoes were exposed and no disturbance took place. Plenty of disloyal speech was indulged, however, the principal speakers being Gen. ODIN GUITAR (resigned) and the Democratic nominee for Governor, Gen. TOM. L. PRICE. Gen. GUITAR's resignation anticipated his removal, if not dismissal from the service, and he is now in his proper place, running on the disloyal ticket for Congress from one of the North Missouri Districts. PRICE is a relative of the rebel Gen. STERLING PRICE, and is just as much opposed to the Government of the United States, only that he is not brave and honest enough to take the field against it, as his cousin did. There is no mistaking the animus of these men; they are enemies, although professing to be friends to the Government and its cause; but no one in Missouri mistakes them, and no one but rebels and their sympathisers will support them.

The Germans, who have been at the head of the radical wing of the Union party, although they may object to much that Mr. LINCOLN has done, and blame him for much that he has not done, will vote for him in preference to MCCLELLAN. The most remarkable revulsion has taken place in Mr. LINCOLN's favor within the past two or three weeks. This is owing in part to the military successes, and partly to the fact apparent to every candid and patriotic man, that the Union people could not find a candidate who, all things considered, they could run with such overwhelming chances for success. "Old ABE" has won his way to the hearts of the people, and, although he may have been slow, he has never yet taken a backward step. This is the character he bears, and the common expression of the loyal millions who are now determined to return him to the Presidential chair in November next.

The Methodist Episcopal Church, South, has given the military authorities more trouble in Missouri than any other legal organization in the State. The reason is simply this: Slavery has stood in the way of State and National progress, and this religious body has ever intruded itself to foster and preserve the cherished "institution." Its opposition to the Government was first manifested in bitter hostility to individual church members who adhered to the Union, and then to military orders requiring oaths of allegiance before celebrating the marriage rite, and displaying the National colors on houses of worship. Major-Gen. ROSECRANS' order, requiring religious bodies, met for the purpose of transacting church business, to take an oath of allegiance, provided the individual members had not previously taken the State Provisional Government oath of allegiance before celebrating the marriage rite, has raised a commotion at Mexico, on the North Missouri Railroad. The Methodist Conference there recently objected to comply with the order, and postponed their business until a committee of their body could wait upon the Provost-Marshal-General, and have him expound what was already clear as the sun at noon. The interview was had, but Col. SANDERSON could not modify the order, and nothing was left the religious rebels but to return and comply with it, which, however, they have not yet done, but left it, like their business, postponed *sine die.*

Developments at the office of the Provost-Marshal-General cause the belief there that the Order of American Knights has re-organized under a new name and different auspices. Few of the men arrested by the military authorities upon the first discovery of the order now remain in prison, most of them having confessed their complicity with the conspiracy, but a few stubborn ones remain, encouraged by assurances from friends outside that all will be well if they only hold out, and refuse to add their testimony to that already accumulated. The action of the Government on the cases already under arrest is looked for with some degree of interest. There are at least a dozen cases of bushwhackers and rebel spies on trial before Military Commission, and the probability is that every one of them will suffer death. Six executions for these offences have taken place within the past five or six weeks, and four others remain under sentence of death. Bushwhackers are being killed daily all over the State as our military are unusually active. There seems to be a unanimous effort on their part to concentrate in little bodies and move southward, which clearly indicates their purpose to coöperate with PRICE in his present movement.

Col. JOSEPH DARR, formerly Provost-Marshal-General of Western Virginia, has been appointed First Assistant Provost-Marshal-General of this Department. He is a man of decided ability and will prove of incalculable value to the Government in his new position. B.

## FROM NORTHWEST MISSOURI.

### Another Chapter of Pawpawism—A Dark and Bloody Record—Radical Union Men Warned to Leave the Country—They Vote at the Peril of their Lives—Murder and Arson in Chariton County.

*From the Missouri Democrat.*

From LOUIS A. CUNNINGHAM and other Union men, direct from Keytesville, Chariton County, we learn the full particulars of the bloody affair which has just attracted attention to that quarter. The occurrences at that point bring out in strong light the designs of the rebel leaders now in Missouri, and we therefore have taken pains to gather them as fully and accurately as possible. It would appear that they consider their policy to embrace politics as well as military operations. How they hope to succeed in the former is shown by the details given below.

Chariton county, in which these affairs occurred, it will be recollected, is the former place of residence of General STERLING PRICE, of the Confederate army, near relative to General T. L. PRICE, Democratic candidate for Governor. This fact may possibly help to explain some of the events to which we refer.

In the first place, to understand the matter, it must be known that three companies of militia were organized and armed in Chariton county, under General ROSECRANS' Order No. 107. As a decided majority of the people of that county were disloyal at the outset, and have not wholly changed for the better, it was an easy matter for rebel sympathizers to control the organization under Order 107, which it appears they did not fail to do. The committee of safety selected represents mainly that element. As a consequence the troops organized, were mostly what have been known as Pawpaws, that is, Conservatives and Southern sympathizers, and often returned rebel soldiers. Fifty men of one of these companies were stationed on guard at Keytesville, the county seat. The Captain had gone away, leaving the command to one Lieut. PLEYER. On last Tuesday, the 20th, early in the morning, the alarm was given that the bushwhackers were about to attack the town, and most of the Union people fled to the woods. The alarm was well founded, as some fifty or sixty guerrillas, under the notorious THRAILKILL, soon entered the place. The fifty militiamen were in the Court House, protected by strong brick walls and well barricaded windows, and furnished with plenty of arms and ammunition. Nevertheless they surrendered without firing a shot. They were at once paroled, and were soon on such good terms with the guerrillas that six of them concluded to join their band. Other recruits were obtained in the place, including a son of one of the members of the County Committee under Order 107, who had before two sons in the rebel service.

Upon entering the town, THRAILKILL took occasion to announce that, as the most of the inhabitants were understood to be sound, they would not be disturbed. His band, however, visited the residences of all prominent Radicals, announcing their purpose to kill them. Nearly all having fled, word was left for them that they had to make themselves scarce before the election.

But all of the Union men of Keytesville were not lucky enough to escape. ROBERT CARMON and WM. YOUNG were found and killed. The former was sheriff of the county, and the latter had been noted as a Union scout and spy. Both were over 60 years of age. Setting fire to the Court-house, containing most of the county records, THRAILKILL retired from the town without molestation.

As a matter of justice, it should be stated that Lieut. PLEYER, commanding the militia, is said to have endeavored to get his men to fight the guerrillas, but they refused. With some of them and the bushwhackers there appeared to be a perfect understanding.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM, one of our informants, traveled forty miles on foot, through the brush and by by-roads to reach the railroad. Approaching a house by the way to get a drink of water, he found it occupied by a squad of bushwhackers, who were dancing and having a general jolly time.

That whole section of country is full of guerrillas or men from PRICE's army, a majority of the people being in full sympathy with or overawed by them. They openly boast that they are organized to clean the Radicals out.

*From the St. Joseph Herald, 22d.*

The fact that TOD and THRAILKILL now appear so far east as Chariton County, is evidence to us that they have never yet crossed the Missouri River, as it was supposed they had. They have no doubt been harbored and concealed by their sympathizing brethren in the lower counties, until, believing that the Federal troops had all been withdrawn, they now venture to enrich themselves and their protectors with the plunder they may secure in their raid.

Gen. FISK, with a strong force of cavalry and artillery, is now in close pursuit of this gang, and, it is hoped, will overtake and capture them. He ought to make clean work in the Counties of Chariton, Howard, Clay and Callaway. Four-fifths of the people there are active disloyalists, and are in constant communication with their bushwhacking friends, who have brought so much desolation and sorrow to the homes of Union men in North Missouri. Now that the district Commander is in the field in person, with a sufficient force to sweep them from the country, indemnity for the past, and security for the future, should be rigidly exacted.

On Saturday night last the militia started out from Lexington, Mo., in search of a camp of bushwhackers. About four miles from Lexington, in the neighborhood of Richmond, Mo., they were met by the enemy, and a sharp fight ensued. The rebels were defeated, with the loss of six or seven killed and a few wounded. The militia were following them up, and at last accounts they were close up to them. It is to be hoped they will capture the whole party.

## GUERRILLA ATROCITIES.

### Butchery of Soldiers and Citizens on the North Missouri Railroad—Maj. Johnson's Command of Militia Ambuscaded and Almost Annihilated—Maj. Johnson Killed, and but Twenty-five of His Whole Command Escaped.

*From the Missouri Democrat, 29th.*

Information derived last night from the North Missouri Railroad is more than confirmatory of the terrible news published yesterday morning in the *Democrat*, in regard to the capture of a train and the murder of between thirty and forty soldiers by a guerrilla band under the notorious BILL ANDERSON.

We have from Mr. JEFFRIES, Postmaster at Mexico, who came down last night, the following harrowing details of the Centralia affair, and the additional news of a terrible disaster to Maj. JOHNSON's command of the State militia:

BILL ANDERSON's band of guerillas, numbering about 175 men, it seems, were being pursued by Major JOHNSON in command of about one hundred and fifty men detached from Col. KUTZNER's regiment of Northeast Missourians, included in which were also a few militiamen from Paris, Monroe county. The guerillas had been chased out of Monroe county and were on their way to the South, when they came upon the town of Centralia, on the line of the railroad. They entered the town about eleven o'clock. They were dressed in Federal uniform and were well armed, mounted and equipped. The citizens at first took them for the State Militia. Shortly after their arrival, a gravel construction train came along, which was seized and stopped. A few minutes later the passenger train from St. Louis arrived, which they also immediately seized. Three civilians, who made some resistance, were shot in the cars, and either killed or wounded, and were left on board. The other passengers, including between thirty and forty soldiers, were all ordered out of the cars, and plundered of all their money and valuables. As soon as the stripping was completed, the vile miscreants commenced firing upon their captives, the unarmed soldiers, some of whom attempted to escape by running into the houses and out into the fields, but were pursued and shot down like wild game. *Twenty-four of these soldiers were thus butchered*, seven of whom were of the First Iowa Cavalry, stationed at Mexico, and ten of whom were discharged soldiers, *veterans returning to their homes from Atlanta, after a faithful three years and four months service in the cause of their country*, the four months being extra service generously given by them to the Government. After these men were thus hunted and shot down, their bodies were beaten, their heads cut off and hacked with swords, and every possible indignity inflicted upon them. Mr. ROLAND, express agent at Centralia, was among the killed. The murderous work having been accomplished, the torch was applied to the depot, and the train containing the three wounded civilians was fired and started on its way up the road. It ran about six miles, when it stopped and was slowly consumed.

The band then passed on, and in about one hour was followed by Major JOHNSON and his command. Two or three miles beyond Centralia, in Boone County, on the farm of a Mr. FULLENWEIDER, of this city, ANDERSON hid his men in the bushes and awaited his pursuers, Major JOHNSON, approaching the ambush, was fired upon. He immediately withdrew his command, dismounted them, and formed in line of battle. At this moment the guerrillas burst from their hiding-place with fierce yells and rapid firing. Major JOHNSON's horses took fright and left him and his men to wage the unequal contest on foot. They had delivered but one volley when the guerrillas were upon them, shooting, hacking and slaying to the right and left. The militia made no stand, scattered and fled in all directions. *Eighty-six of their number, including Major Johnson, were killed in the very field where they dismounted. Ten others were found dead in the prairie toward Centralia. Out of the whole command of about 150 men, 25 were all that, up to our latest advices, had escaped.* A number of the dead bodies were brought down yesterday to Mexico by train. Others will be brought down to-day.

This completes our account of the most horrible butchery our State has yet been afflicted with. The shocking details bear some resemblance to the Lawrence massacre of last year. In brutality and fiendishness these horrible deeds were never surpassed. The people of the surrounding country are terribly excited. They say these guerrillas have their homes and their hiding places in Callaway County, and that they never will have peace and protection until that and the adjoining counties, which are so notoriously disloyal, shall be thoroughly purged of rebels and rebel sympathizers.

The railroad train which left this city yesterday morning went as far as Mexico, about thirteen miles this side of Centralia, but the track not having been put in order beyond, it was compelled to turn back, and arrived here in time last night. The telegraph was working through to Macon City last night.

### The Invasion of Missouri.

The following letters found on the body of a dead rebel near Springfield, Mo., throw light on the intentions of Gen. PRICE in invading Missouri:

HEADQUARTERS GORDON'S REGIMENT,
CAMP NEAR JACKSONPORT, ARK., Sept. 7, 1864.

DEAR SALLIE: I have written a good many times to you and LULA since I came to White River, and sent by different routes. I am in hopes you have received a portion of them. I received a letter from LULA, dated May 8, sent by flag of truce. It went to Gen. PRICE's headquarters, at Camden, and was then forwarded to me on White River. I have heard nothing from home since. I am in hopes you are all well. I will see you soon, unless something very serious should happen. Capt. RATHBUN, of Company F, my regiment, Capt. LANGHORN, and several others, start this morning for the Missouri River. You are acquainted with Capt. RATHBUN. He lives at Wellington, Mo. Capt. LANGHORN is cousin to F. BROWN's wife. I send a letter by both of them, so you will be sure and get one or the other.

Gen. PRICE left Princetown, Arkansas, last Tuesday week, on his way here, with five or six thousand cavalry. Brig.-Gen. T. O. SHELBY has about six thousand cavalry on White River. Gen. SHELBY leaves for Missouri to-morrow by the way of Bloomfield. Gen. PRICE will form a junction with SHELBY in a few days at that place. Then we march by way of Rolla, direct to Jefferson City. We go to Jefferson City with about twelve thousand cavalry; from there I don't know where we go. I think I shall travel in a westerly direction. I don't think there is Feds and militia enough to keep me from seeing you; the old militia had better keep out of the way of "SHELBY's" brigade. We came to stay until whipped out of the State. Our army is in fine condition and in good spirits. The infantry are in good health. The Confederate troops are in high glee, having gained many glorious victories all over the Confederacy; and in the T. M. Department we have met with unparalleled success.

I have just returned from a raid on the Little Rock and Duvall's Bluff Railroad. We captured six hundred prisoners and tore up the railroad. I had one horse shot in a fight with them on the road. The Federals concentrated and followed us. The second day I was put in command to fight the enemy. They came up with us near Bull's Creek Bridge. They charged me three times, and were repulsed. The fourth charge I had to fall back. I had a Northern (very fine) mare shot. I was very unlucky on the trip.

I am in hopes I will hear no more minie balls whistle before I see you.

John E. Spevsee, Dr. Wood, Capt. Shudder, Maj. Gordon, Gonger Carder, Capt. Ben. Neole, Ike Shelby, and all your acquaintances, are well, and write or send word to their friends they will be in soon. Tell them they will not blate to everybody we are coming If they will keep it still, maybe we can slip up on the Feds., which would do us a great deal of good. I want to see you, LULA and BURTON very much, and all my friends. Tell your pa I am coming. I must close—good bye. I am, Sallie, yours,

B. FRANK GORDON.

OFFICE CHIEF Q. M., N. DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS,
POWHATTAN, Lawrence Co., Ark., Sept. 13, '64.

We are starting a parcel of recruiting officers to precede us into Missouri. I send by one of them this note. I would inclose some money to you, but on yesterday I paid to one of my agents all the United States funds I had. Consequently I have none left. I will be on the march for the State by Monday next, and I am confident we will be at Jefferson City in less than ten days from the time we start. Gen. PRICE has arrived and brings reinforcements, and we think that we will exert an influence in the State that will long be felt and remembered. I am in a great hurry and have not time to write more. Excuse haste. A. s. f., and believe me to be yours.

(Signed,) R. D. LAWRENCE,
Major and Chief Quartermaster.

### Personal.

The following is a list of Americans registered at Gun's American Agency, No. 17 Charlotte-street, Bedford-square, London, Eng., for the fortnight ending Sept. 10, 1864:

James E. Munson, New-York; L. Hawkins and lady, Columbia, Tenn.; R. Mortimer and lady, New-York City; E. M. Curtis, F. W. Ludlow, New-York; Marcus Otterbourg, U. S. Consul to Mexico; H. C. Brooks, Boston; D. Edwin Hawley, C. W. May and lady, J. Newton Sears and wife, New-York; W. H. Keene, Jr., Philadelphia; H. K. Porter, Pittsburgh; Wm. Linder, Boston; Charles Seymour, Hudson, O.; C. J. Camp, Miss Camp, Connecticut; Miss S. B. Hyde, New-York; James F. Randolph, Jr., Trenton, N. J.; N. P. Stratton and family, Waltham, Massachusetts; Rev. H. B. Sherman, New-Jersey; R. B. Cole, New-York; C. P. Simpson, Boston; L. Lockwood, Jr., New-York; M. H. Howell, Mr. and Mrs. Hy. Walton, Joseph Parker, Philadelphia; James Muir, W. W. Whelply, New-York; Charles F. Taylor, Miss Taylor, Baltimore; S. W. Mowry, Providence; E. Dormitzer, San Francisco; J. T. Rodd, John Hale, New-Orleans; James E. English, New-Haven; Stephen Brownell, Providence; D. Clark, Kentucky; B. Hughes, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Tompkins, New-York; C. Mason, Chicago, Ill.; Jas. Lindsay, Pittsburgh; A. Sampson, Maine; E. J. King, E. B. Hart, E. Riggs, New-York.

### Who Are the Friends of Gen. McClellan?

*To the Editor of the New-York Times*

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Sept. 22, 1864.

While passing through Fourth-avenue, in the neighborhood of Twenty-seventh-street, this afternoon, I saw a squad of about sixty-eight rebel guerrillas on their way from the Old Capitol Prison at Washington to Fort Warren, under a guard of United States regulars, and I was surprised to witness the significant fact that a great majority of the guerrillas exhibited their love and friendship for the nominees of the Chicago Convention by wearing upon their breasts a small miniature portrait of Gen. GEO. B. MCCLELLAN. ANTI-COPPERHEAD.

# LOCAL INTELLIGENCE

### Arrest of a Wall-street Cashier.

HE IS CHARGED WITH EXTENSIVE EMBEZZLEMENTS.

The well-known firm of Messrs. CLARK, DODGE & Co., bankers, at No. 51 Wall-street, has for some time past had occasion to suspect that their cashier, Mr. LORING W. WATSON, was in the habit of appropriating to his own use large amounts of money from time to time. An examination of the books of the firm, made yesterday morning, revealed the fact that WATSON had made divers false entries for the purpose of balancing them, and thereby covering up his defalcations.

The investigation showed that at least $12,000 had been taken by the accused on or about the 19th of April last. Mr. L. C. CLARK, one of the firm, made an affidavit before Justice DOWLING, at the Tombs Police Court, in which he charged WATSON with embezzling the sum of money above named. A warrant was thereupon issued and placed in the hands of Capt. JOURDAN of the Sixth Precinct for execution. Upon making diligent inquiries the Captain learned that WATSON had taken passage for Liverpool in the mail steamer *City of London*, which was then lying at Pier No. 44 North River, and just ready to sail. In company with Sergeant QUINN, the Captain proceeded to the steamer and took the delinquent cashier into custody. He was taken to the Station-house in Franklin-street and searched. Four hundred and fifty dollars in English gold were found in his possession, also a quantity of silver money. He was then taken before Justice DOWLING and committed for examination. WATSON confessed to having embezzled large sums from his employers, but he says $12,000, the amount sworn to, is more than he has ever taken from them. The firm are engaged in examing their books, and it is their opinion that WATSON's defalcations will amount to at least $40,000. The prisoner is 24 years of age, and a native of Brooklyn. He had been employed a long time by the firm, and was regarded as a thoroughly honest business man until very recently.

### Murderous Assault.

A BROOKLYN POLICEMAN FATALLY SHOT WHILE IN THE DISCHARGE OF HIS DUTY.

A murderous and fatal affray occurred in Brooklyn last night, by which a Policeman was fatally wounded, and another man seriously injured. The particulars are briefly these: A young man named JOHN MCKENNA, residing at No. 1 Navy-street, attended the Fifth Ward Democratic mass meeting, and, while quietly listening to one of the speakers, a man approached him with a loaded revolver, and, without the slightest apparent cause, fired it at him, the ball inflicting a severe scalp wound. The ruffian then ran away, pursued by a large crowd, in the direction of the ferry. When on the corner of Adams and Water streets, he was seized by Officer CHAS. CURRAN, of the Forty-second Precinct. He immediately discharged his pistol at the officer, the ball entering the side of the head and passing out at the top, inflicting a ghastly and, it is feared, fatal wound. The assassin again made his escape, and after running through several streets secreted himself in a house known as Tammany Hall, on the corner of York and Pearl streets. Here he was subsequently discovered and arrested by Officer CROWN, of the Forty-second Precinct. He was taken to the Station-house, and gave his name as Mr. HALL, residing at No. 19 Front-street. He was, however, identified as a young man named THEODORE YATES, a fellow well known to the police. On his person was found a set of burglar's tools and four counterfeit United States treasury notes. He confessed that he fired the pistol and was locked up.

On examination Officer CURRAN was found to be seriously wounded, and a Coroner was sent for to take his deposition.

MCKENNA was conveyed to his home, where he was attended by Dr. COCHORAN, and his injuries pronounced to be not dangerous.

### Union Central Committee for Assembly Nominations.

First District—Was closed.

Second District—No quorum. Adjourned till Friday next.

Third District—Appointed Conference Committee to confer with the districts. To meet Monday evening next again.

Fourth District—Was closed.

Fifth District—Appointed Conference Committee, then adjourned till Tuesday.

Sixth District—Appointed Conference Committee and then adjourned.

Seventh District—Elected THOS. T. STEWART for Assembly.

Eighth District—Chairman of said committee, B. J. FITZPATRICK; Secretary, CHARLES J. WARREN; adjourned to Wednesday without electing a delegate.

Ninth District—Adjourned after conference committee being appointed.

Tenth District—Was over.

Twelfth District—Appointed a Committee of Five to confer with other committees.

Owing to the inclemency of the weather, in several instances there seems not to have been quorums, and as a general thing there was an inclination for the various committees to coöperate with others, hence the appointment of conference committees.

## GENERAL CITY NEWS.

WARNING TO MOTHERS—A REMARKABLE CASE.—Two or three days ago we published in our City department the fact that a child named DAVID CLIFTON fell from the fourth story window of house No. 333 Sixth-avenue, to the pavement, and was instantly killed. The testimony given by the mother on the Coroner's inquest shows a state of facts which should serve as a warning to mothers and nurses who are in the habit of leaving young children in a room alone. Mr. and Mrs. CLIFTON occupied the fourth floor of the house. The mother wished to leave the room for a few moments, placed the child, aged thirteen months, on a pillow by a window, the sash of which was raised; but at the same time she pulled the blinds together and fastened them. During her brief absence the child climbed up to the window, and doubtless in playing with the blinds unloosened the catch. When the mother opened the door to enter, she saw her child poised on the window sill and just ready to take the fatal plunge. She sprang toward it with all the energy which would naturally actuate a mother's heart at such a moment. But too late; just as she reached out her hand, and when an inch or two more would have saved it, the little fellow went down to the pavement and was crushed to pieces. The frantic mother ran below, caught the chield up, but seeing that its life had already fled, her mother's heart could stand no more. She swooned, and it was long before she could be brought to. But the remarkable part of the case follows. On the inquest the husband and father of this bereaved mother and dead child testified that, although his wife was a sober woman, she had been guilty of gross carelessness in thus leaving the child, and it would seem that he did all he could to induce the jury to render a verdict of censure against her. The jury, however, thought otherwise.

RECRUITING NOT IN ABEYANCE.—The draft having been abandoned in this City, recruiting still progresses, but so quietly, that probably the majority of our citizens have come to believe that the business of procuring recruits for the armies in the field has been closed. This, however, is not the true state of the case. Supervisor BLUNT is still going on with the good work, and, although the business is not very brisk at present, it is believed that as soon as the various quotas of the country districts shall have been filled, recruiting in this City will become very brisk. Under no circumstances, except the actual close of the war, will volunteering be suspended. All the energies which the Volunteer Committee have devoted to the business will continue to be applied in the same direction with, undoubtedly, a very satisfactory result. Over $400,000 of the $2,000,000 fund is still in the hands of the committee, and will be used for the payment of bounties. If the expectations of the committee should be realized, this City, in the event of another draft being ordered, will complete by recruiting the quota assigned to it.

MEETING OF THE BOGERT CLUB.—The regular semi-annual meeting of the Bogert Club was held, Friday evening, at the Wundue House, No. 15 Carroll place, corner of Bleecker and Thompson streets, Mr. E. R. WUNDUR, President, in the chair. After the transaction of some business of minor importance, the club proceeded to the selection of Steward for the ensuing year, which resulted in the unanimous election of JOHN BRITTAN, Esq., of the firm of BRITTAN & SCOTT, Mansion House, corner of Bleecker and Crosby streets. Mr. BRITTAN acknowledged the compliment in a brief speech. Several members being absent on a fishing excursion, the club adjourned, to meet again on Saturday next, at 8 o'clock P. M.

CUSTOM-HOUSE RATES ON STORAGE AND LABOR.—The following circular has just been issued by Collector DRAPER:

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK,
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, Oct. 1, 1864.

The rates which will be allowed for storage and labor on all goods received in bonded warehouses, under general order, on and after the first day of October, 1864, shall be computed by adding six per centum to the rates fixed by the Chamber of Commerce in 1857. In cases where no rate is indicated in their list, the amounts allowed upon packages, similar in size and character to those in question, shall be the basis of the computation. Strict conformity to these rates will be required and enforced.

SIMEON DRAPER, Collector.

KINGS COUNTY DEMOCRATIC PRIMARIES.—The two Democratic General Committees have agreed to hold the primaries to-morrow evening, between the hours of 5 and 8 o'clock P. M. The County Convention is to meet at the Capitol, in Jerolamon-street, on Tuesday evening, the 4th inst., at 12 o'clock noon. The City Convention is to meet at the same place on Wednesday, Oct. 5, at 2 P. M. The Third Congressional District Convention will assemble corner of Kent-avenue and Clymer-street, at 12 o'clock noon, 5th inst. The different Assembly Conventions are to meet on the 8th inst., at the different places designated in the official call.

FIRE IN CENTRE MARKET PLACE.—About 9½ o'clock last evening, a fire broke out in a building in the rear of No. 9 Centre Market-place, owned by a Mr. FRANCIS BALDWIN, and occupied by several families. The fire originated in a bed in the apartments occupied by Mr. HAVILAND. The building was damaged about $300. Insured. Mr. JOHN H. BURKIE occupied premises No. 10 Centre Market-place as a grocery and liquor store. Damage about $150. Insured for $1,800 in the Irving Fire Insurance Company. The front building was damaged about $400. Insured. It was occupied by Mrs. MONAHAN. Damage, $100. The families who were burned out had no insurance on their furniture.

## LAW REPORTS.

### Operation of the Emigrant Passenger Act—His Honor the Mayor Enforces an Attachment.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Stillwell.

Upon complaint of the Commissioners of Emigration, Frank Knowles, second mate of the ship *Cornelius Grinnell*, was arrested and brought before the Commissioner yesterday, charged with the seduction of a female emigrant, a passenger from London. It seems that the girl, Annie Daly, came to this country in the *Grinnell* on her last voyage to New-York. During the passage she became intimate with prisoner, and he took advantage of her friendless condition to accomplish her ruin under promise of marriage. Not fulfilling his engagements since his arrival in New-York, and being about to sail on another ship for California, the girl became alarmed and stated her case to Mr. Casserly, Superintendent of Castle Garden depot, who immediately caused the arrest of Knowles, when the accused ascertained the penalty attached to his offence viz., a fine of $1,000 and a year's imprisonment. Upon conviction, he was speedily convinced that it was his duty to marry the girl that he had wronged.

The cause was adjourned for an hour, and the bridal party, accompanied by Mr. J. Thompson and Deputy Bonny, of the Marshal's office, proceeded to the court of Hymen, presided over by His Honor the Mayor. Mr. Thompson, the Marshal's assistant, acted the part of a father to the girl, and gave away the blushing bride to her compulsory spouse, and the Mayor spliced the sailor without delay. The fetters of matrimony having been securely fastened, the Commissioner released Knowles from the fetters of the law, and the semi-attached couple went on their way rejoicing.

### Alleged Resistance to a U. S. Marshal in Discharge of his Duty.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

The Captain and seven of the crew of the Spanish bark *Csis*, were arrested yesterday morning and brought before the Commissioner, charged with resisting United States officers in discharge of their duty. It appeared that the bark had been libeled and was ordered to be sold by a decree of the Court. In persuance of which order one of the Marshal's officers proceeded to remove the anchors and chains. The Captain headed the crew, and obliged him to desist from his work by threats and force. The Spanish Vice-Consul appeared for the prisoners, and satisfied the Commissioner that the men were ignorant that the Deputy was armed with the authority of the law, and that no intention to resist the decree of the court was intended. Upon this statement the accused were discharged.

### Wills Admitted—Bequest and Benevolent Institution.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Surrogate Tucker.

The following is the list of wills admitted during the week past: William A. Bull, Wm. T. Willis, Robert J. Steddif, James Doyle, S. W. Van Deerson, Elizabeth O. V. Acker, Joseph Kernochan. The will of Wm. T. Willis bequeaths $100 to each of the following societies: the American Tract Society, American Bible Society, American Sunday School of Philadelphia, Institution for the Blind in City of New-York, New-York Protestant Orphan Asylum, New-York Protestant Half-Orphan Asylum, Deaf Mute Asylum, American Board of Foreign Missions, American Seaman's Friend Society, the Magdalen Benevolent Society, and $200 to Christ Church, Manhasset, L.I.

The will of Wm. A. Bull, gives $2,000 each to the American Tract Society and the Board of Foreign Missions, and $1,000 to the Bible Society. None of the others contain anything of public interest.

### Evening Exchange.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $5,000 Am. Gold | 190 | 100 Mich. Cen. R. | 118 |
| 10,000 do | 190¼ | 100 do b3 | 117⅝ |
| 55,000 do | 189⅞ | 100 do s3 | 117 |
| 20,000 do s3 | 189⅞ | 100 Mich. So. & N. I. | 67¾ |
| 15,000 do | 189⅞ | 100 do | 67⅞ |
| 5,000 do | 189⅝ | 100 Ill. Cen. R. | 112¾ |
| 500 N. Y. Cen. R. | 112⅞ | 100 do s3 | 112¾ |
| 200 Hudson R. R. | 108⅝ | 500 Chi. & R. I. R. x-d | 88¾ |
| 100 do | 108⅜ | 200 do | 89 |
| 100 do s3 | 108⅜ | 100 do s10 | 89 |
| 2200 Erie Railway | 89⅛ | 100 do s3 | 89 |
| 200 do b3 | 89⅞ | 100 Chi. & N. W. Pr. s10 | 74 |
| 500 do | 89⅞ | 100 P., Ft. W. & C. x-d | 92¼ |
| 100 do s3 | 89⅛ | 100 do | 92⅜ |
| 400 Reading R. b4 | 121⅜ | 200 Cum. Coal Co. | 59¾ |
| 300 do b4 | 121⅞ | | |

[Advertisement.]
PETROLEUM LANDS, VENANGO COUNTY.
From 1,000 to 2,000 acres.
A rare chance for parties wishing to start a company.
Address STUTING,
Room No. 275 Astor House.

### Passengers Sailed.

OCT. 1—*In steamship City of London, for Liverpool.*—John Mathewson, Richard A. Turner, Miss Cheshire, Miss S. L. Ramonde, Miss Mary Stuart, Miss Agnes Baird, Philadelphia; Madam Messard, Miss Mary Loirean, James A. Patterson and lady, Miss Patterson, 5 children and nurse, New-York; David Christall, Robert Grist, Samuel Graham, lady and 4 children, J. Massard, S. Hellman, S. Watson, James Millburn, wife and 3 children, E. O. Delmege, Dr. A. Thompson, W. R. Ballard and daughter, B. T. and J. S. Frothingham, New-York; Fred. Cromwell, Peter Roscoe, Wm. Murray, J. S. Plummer, James Baird, Geo. W. Jessop, H. Hammond, Maine; H. Zulman, New-York; M. Toomey, J. M. Sheehan, New-York; W. Dickson, Canada; J. Jones and wife, J. B. Endicott, P. O. Walton, F. P. Henry, Wm. Salem, Albert A. Guild, John Falkner and son, Ensign G. Gambies, Mr. Bound, Ernest Vandyke, of Detroit, Mich.; Rev. Thomas Quinn, of Pittsburgh, Penn.; Rev. E. D. Garven, John T. Howard, L. S. Campbell, R. H. Haynes, Mrs. Cradd, Mrs. Williams, with others in the stearage.

*In steamship Morning Star, for New-Orleans.*—Judge C. Roselias, James Butler, Judge H. C. Walmouth, C. Hyllested, Harry McCall, A. S. Mansfield, wife and servant, N. B. Moulton, Judge P. H. Morgan, Major Morris, S. Milier, Major A. S. Steel, Major Porter and wife, Wm. C. Tompkins, Samuel Nelson, E. A. Witters, F. Collet, G. Esnard, John W. Siddell, Mrs. Col. Halabird and 2 children, T. J. Durant, wife and servant, James M. Duraut, Mary H. Durant, J. J. St. Cry, C. L. St. Cry, Mrs. C. E. Smith, Lyman Ellmore, Samuel Stewart, D. P. Wallis, of Auburn, N. Y.; Wm. H. Hanford, Jr., J. Stephens, M. F. Stilwell, H. W. Warner, E. H. Staggs, Col. Killborn, R. L. Macmurdo, W. C. Atwood, N. Paige, H. E. Call and 2 children, Miss Sarah H. Durant, Thos. Durant, James N. Durant, Mrs. John Hutchins, Miss Nellie Hutchins, Miss Bell Hartson, Mrs. S. W. Cozzens, Mrs. W. T. Spear, John Eaton, Albert Hutchins, W. T. Spear, A. Bergammie and lady, Marcus Bergammie, J. Chapman, Albert H. Bowen, Robert J. Xer, A. T. Slack and wife, Henry W. Palfrey, Capt. Eayrs, John Touro, H. H. Maloon, M. W. McChesney, Miss Collady, Miss Maria Parish, Mrs. Killborn and servant, Mrs. Col. Holmsted, Mrs. Thomas M. Converse, Mrs. J. K. Williamson, Fred. S. Mansfield, Miss Maria Mansfield, Mantelot Mansfield, Miss Harding, Mrs. J. W. Seymour, 4 children and 2 servants, E. C. Palmer and wife, S. N. Moody, wife, servant and child, Mrs. M. A. Melia, Mrs. G. G. Tracy and child, Mrs. P. R. Dansville, Mrs. Mary B. Allen, D. A. Ensworth and wife, Miss Warren, Mrs. Witters and child, Mrs. C. Dillingham, Geo. Cornwell, J. P. Armstrong, B. Lichtenstein, Mrs. Robinson and child, Miss Matty Call, Mrs. Price and 2 children, Mrs. J. K. Wittemore, Mrs. H. Thomas, Jr., Miss Thomas, Mrs. L. A. Dornway and 2 children, Mrs. A. E. Treat and 4 children, Miss Carry Thornton, Mrs. Charles Oakford, W. A. Johnson, Mrs. Farrar and 3 children, Miss Mary C. Smith, H. C. Stephens and wife, Mrs. W. H. Shock and son, Mrs. Ellen Lamont, Mrs. Celia Coman, George Pace, Mrs. Catharine Tay, Richard D. Tanner, Miss Nancy L. Carlisle, Mrs. Andrew Smith, Mrs. Susan Gallagher, Mrs. Ellen Doore, Stephen L. Doore, Miss Lucitti O'Brien, James Lee, Miss Julia Rosenzing, Jos. Pabler, Mrs. Charles Shumen, Miss Mary Shumen, W. W. Washburn, Miss Adelia Davis, Capt. Rodman, Jules Poinsard, N. B. Moulton, Mrs. Gray, Simon Dryfus, Miss Julia Fitzpatrick, Mme. Druprey, J. B. Serrigney, J. B. Pfiffer, wife and 2 children, Miss Carry Pfiffer, Wm. Q. Smith, A. Williams, Capt. Lake.

### Passengers Arrived.

*In steamship George Cromwell, from New-Orleans*—P. Varrelley, Mrs. P. Varrelley and 3 children, Mrs. J. J. Adolphus, Miss E. L. Cohen, C. H. Harrington, U. S. N.; E. L. Turner, U. S. N.; B. H. Hamell, U. S. N.; Capt. Kidder, J. G. Bradford.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 5 57 | Sun sets..... 5 42 | Moon sets.. 6 30

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 8 29 | Gov. Island.. 9 18 | Hell Gate..10 40

## MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Oct. 1.

### Cleared.

Steamship City of London, Petrie, Liverpool, J. G. Dale.

Steamers Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia, ——; Vineland, Hughes, Baltimore, Bentley, Smith & Co.

Barks Matias Salvinius, (Chil.,) Meyers, Valparaiso, A. Ward & Co.; N. H. Gaston, Parmalee, Barbados, Bishop & Bro.

Schooners Willie, Ross, Antigua, G. Wassels; Willard Salisbury, Nickerson, Alexandria, L. Kenny; Sea Nymph, Conley, Washington, L. Kenny.

### Arrived.

Steamship Geo. Cromwell, Vaill, New-Orleans, with mails, mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. Sept. 24, passed in the Mississippi River, bound up, steamship St. Mary's, ships Arcole and May Flower, a bark showing a white signal with a red diamond in centre, brig Aquidnreck; at Pilot Station, at 5 P. M., steamship Evening Star. 26th, at 9 P. M., off Key West, signalized a steamer bound W., supposed the Ariel, hence for New-Orleans. 27th, at 9 A. M., off Carysfoot, passed a bark and barkantine, bound N. 29th, at 12 M., of Wilmington, N. C., saw a large blockade-runner, sidewheel, 2 stacks, painted white, after stack the shortest; same day, 2 P. M., was boarded from U. S. gunboat Keystone State, cruising—all well. 30th, at 10 A. M., lat. 37 30, lon. 74 40, exchanged signals with steamship Carolina, bound S.

U. S. steam transport Louisa Moore, Winters, Fortress Monroe 34 hours, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. Sept. 30, Little Egg Harbor, bearing N. N. W. 3¾ miles, saw a sunken schooner with her topmasts and about 25 feet of her lowermast out of water, apparently not long in that situation.

U. S. transport bark Voltiguer, Conway, Hilton Head 5 ds., in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. Sept. 27, saw a large sidewheel steamer, painted white, with 2 smokestacks, and schooner-rigged. Supposed a blockade-runner.

U. S. hospital transport steamship Atlantic, A. G. Gray, Commanding, Fortress Monroe 26 hours, with 370 sick and wounded soldiers to the Medical Director.

U. S. steam transport Empire City, Baxter, Alexandria 40 hours, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Cen. Meigs, City Point 40 hours, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Beaufort, Steel, Fortress Monroe 30 hours, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamtug Gladiator, Hazard, New-Bedford, having in tow the ship Lookout.

Steamtug N. B. Starbuck, ——, Boston, having in tow the ship Fearless.

Ship Hermann, Kuhlmann, Glasgow 42 ds., with coal to Chas. Luling. Sept. 29, lat. 40 64, lon. 68 22, saw steamship Sidon, hence for Liverpool.

Ship Fearless, Homans, Boston, in ballast to Crocker, Wood & Co. Was towed to this port by steamtug N. B. Starbuck.

Ship Lookout, ——, New-Bedford, in ballast to master. Was towed to this port by steamtug Gladiator.

Bark Anita, (of Hong Kong,) Williams, Shanghai May 12, Port Elizabeth, C. G. H., Algoa Bay, Aug. 24, with teas and silks to E. R. Goodridge & Co.

Bark Pilot Fish, (of Brunswick,) Look, Glace Bay, C. B., Sept. 15, with coal to Miller & Houghton. Sld. in co. with brigs Sarah E. Crosby, Crosby, and Alex. Nickles, Rosebrook, for New-York; schr. Ocean Bride, for Boston. Sept. 13, off Scatari Isle, [illegible] schr. Sarah, for Glace Bay. 21st, off Halifax, saw U. S. steamer Vanderbilt.

Bark O. Blanchard, (of Jersey,) Lemoignan, Rio Janeiro 38 ds., with coffee to Wright, Maxwell & Co. Aug. 23, off the entrance of Rio Janeiro, 5 miles distant, saw ship White Mountain, bound in. The Br. bark Sylvian sld. 7 ds. previous for New-York.

Brig Katahdin, (of Bangor,) Saunders, Bridgeport, C. B., 17 ds., with coal to T. H. Sanford. Had strong westerly gales the entire passage. Sept. 24, lat. 43, lon. 61, saw a brig bound W. with loss of fore and main topmasts; was rigging jury masts.

Brig Mercy Parker, (of Parrsboro,) Murray, New-Haven 10 hours, in ballast to B. F. Small & Co. Will load for Newfoundland.

Brig J. Leighton, Leighton, Lingan 12 ds., with coal to John Boynton's Sons.

Brig A. L. Peck, Carter, St. John, N. B., 12 ds., with stone to A. Smithers & Co.

Brig Bounding Billow, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Stevens, Grand Turk, T. I., 21 ds., with salt to Brett, Son & Co. Had light southerly winds the whole passage. Left no vessels.

Schr. J. O'Donohue, Bartlett, Bangor, with lumber to T. M. Mayhew.

Scht. Galena, Smith, Bangor, with lumber to T. M. Mayhew.

Schr. R. P. King, Smith, New-London, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Fred. Sheerer, Simmons, Glace Bay 21 ds., with coal to F. E. Bradshaw.

Schr. Ned Sumpter, Baldwin, Rondout, for Portsmouth.

Schr. Percy, Compton, Eastport, with plaster to John Boynton's Sons.

Schr. Wm. Hunter, Eldridge, Cow Bay, C. B., 10 ds., with coal to Murray & Nephew.

Schr. Helena, (Br.,) Brinton, Windsor, N. S., 12 ds., with plaster to master.

Schr. Viola, Ackley, Glace Bay, with coal to T. M. Mayhew.

Schr. Hermann & Moley, Bardt, St. Domingo City 17 ds. with lignumvitæ to Sloman & Edye.

Schr. Wm. P. Williams, Simmons, Fall River, for Albany.

Schr. E. J. Nunsell, Kelly, New-Bedford.

Schr. H. P. Cushing, Briggs, Newburgh, for Boston.

Schr. D. Kahn, Stocking, Saybrook.

Schr. Connecticut, Carll, Fisher's Island.

Schr. Emeline Haight, ——, Wellfleet.

Schr. H. K. Dunton, Jameson, Rockland.

Schr. Delaware, Crockett, Rockland.

Schr. Maria Louisa, Nash, Rockland.

Schr. E. S. Twisden, Chase, Malden, for Boston.

Schr. Georgianna, Brown, New-Haven.

Schr. Sea Bird, Wallace, New-Haven.

Schr. Anna Myrick, Stevens, Gloucester.

Schr. John R. McFee, Donalgson, Huntington.

WIND—At sunset, N. E., with rain.

### Sailed.

Sept. 30—Steamers Nashua, California, Seth Low, City of Baltimore, Ariadne, Dudley Buck.

Ships Cicero, Douglass, Geo. Raynor.

Barks Yumuri, Sandy Hook, Heiress, Harsburg.

Brigs Alice Grey, Mersey, H. G. Berry, Corina, L. & W. Armstrong.

Schooners Onrust, M. A. Predmore, J. Paine, D. W. Vaughn, Alice Ceres, E. D. Endicott, R. C. Beebe, J. P. Anger, Alice Scranton, Rio Grande, George Thomas, Suwassett.

Oct. 1—Steamships Borussia, of and for Hamburg; City of London, (Br.,) for Liverpool; Liberty, for Havana; Morning Star, for New-Orleans.

### Spoken, &c.

Neville—ship, from Shanghai May 9, for Liverpool, off North Coast of Island of Bonis, June 12.

Suez—Fr. ship, from Penang for Belle Isle, July 27, lat. 32 30, lon. 28 56.

Sea Fox—Am. whaling bark, from Mauritius for New-Bedford, Aug. 7, lat. 34 30, lon. 24 E.

Paseidon—schr., Capt. E. Deddes, from Rotterdam for Manzanilla, Cuba, Sept. 17, lat. 20 20, lon. 56.

### Domestic Ports.

BOSTON, Oct. 1.—Arr. brigs Princess, Gottenburg; Harriet, Cardenas.

PETROLEUM

ALL THE DESIRABLE
PETROLEUM OIL STOCKS,
THAT ARE PAYING
MONTHLY DIVIDENDS,
SOME AS HIGH AS
TEN PER CENT. PER MONTH,
Will be found at the
PETROLEUM EXCHANGE
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Office No. 38 Pine-st., New-York.

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ASTOR BURNING SPRING
PETROLEUM LAND ASSOCIATION,
CAPITAL..............................$2,000,000
In 100,000 Shares; par value, $20.
10,000 SHARES RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.
Subscription Price to Original Shareholders $8, Without Further Assessment.
No Money to be Paid till Shareholders are Satisfied with Property.

These lands consist of 7,000 acres, in fee—between 60 and 70 miles of water frontage—all ready for LEASING and Production, and in 90 days can be yielding an income to this Association of from 5 to 10 per cent. per month for ROYALTY ALONE.

LEAD ORE, COAL and TIMBER, in immense quantities, on these lands.

Books of subscription now open at the office of the undersigned, where maps, information, prospectuses and specimens can be seen and obtained.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND,
No. 38 Pine-st., New-York.

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LILLIE & SON,
TROY, N. Y.,
Are now prepared to fill orders for their
CELEBRATED
CHILLED AND WROUGHT-IRON SAFES

in great variety. Bank and Commercial Safes of different sizes, with DOUBLE BURGLAR VAULTS inside, fastened with three Combination Locks. Equal security for the money expended cannot be found elsewhere.

H. R. HUBBELL, AGENT,
NO. 198 BROADWAY.

WILLCOX & GIBBS
Sewing Machine.

IT IS ENTIRELY NOISELESS.
A patented device prevents it being turned backward.
THE NEEDLE CANNOT BE SET WRONG.
It received the Gold Medal of the American Institute in 1863.

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CINCINNATI—No. 70 West 4th-st.
LONDON—No. 135 Regent-st.
HAMBURG—No. 44 Hermann-st.
PARIS—No. 82 Boulevard de Sebastopol.
ST. PETERSBURGH—No. 15 Gorochovay.
VIENNA—No. 9 Wildpretmarket.
BRUSSELS—No. 12 Rue Croisade.
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The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at
MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 326 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn Long Island, N. Y.

HOW TO LIVE CHEAP.—IN ORDER TO EFfect a great saving in your household expenses, buy your Teas, Coffees, Flour, Wines, Fish and Provisions from THOMAS R. AGNEW, wholesale department, No. 262 Greenwich-st., and retail corner of Murray and Greenwich sts. One price cash house.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

CARRIAGES AT BARGAINS.

On WEDNESDAY, Oct. 5, and thereafter, at the "Palace Garden," 14th-st., near 6th-av., will be on exhibition, and offered for sale, WOOD BROTHERS immense stock of Carriages, embracing the newest and most fashionable styles in use, from the finest coach, through all the varieties of Park Carriage to the lightest Trotting Wagon.

That portion of the stock damaged at the late fire will be sold at greatly reduced prices, and their new stock proportionately reduced to the gold standard.

Their temporary warerooms are centrally located, and well worth a visit from the Carriage buying community